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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES. MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,242.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday	Steamers,	Tons,	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
26th Oct.	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6525
9th „	OCEANA	6610		
16th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912		
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	6,143	Magnen	31st Oct. 1907.
CALEDONIEN	6,190	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMDEA	6,666	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,379	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	6,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	6,190	Martin	16th Apr. „

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TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. 1907.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.

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TO JAPAN NAGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	...	28th Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	23rd Oct.	6th Nov.
YUTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	9th Nov.	17th Nov.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	13th Nov.	27th Nov.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	26th Nov.	8th Dec.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	4th Dec.	18th Dec.
NAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	17th Dec.	29th Dec. 1908
MOYORO MARU	...	.....	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
HIOSHI MARU	...	T. Ron	7th Jan	19th Jan.

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N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on Cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 28th Oct.	11 a.m.	P. D. & Co.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 31st Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 1st Nov.	7 a.m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 28th Oct., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "URLANA," 5,253 tons, on or about 31st Oct. calling at Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

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Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5021	A. Forenti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4233	M. Dabcevich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th „
KOERBER	5301	A. Forenti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Feb. „
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th „ „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piræus

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Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

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STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	30th Nov.
AUSTRIA	7388	A. Bilaffer	28th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Ramoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons	Date 1907.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	16th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	3rd Dec
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	17th „
CASTALIA	F. S Blight	6300	7th Jan. 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	21st „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Feb „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	29th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	18th Mar „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	26th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S Blight	6300	11th Apl „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	19th „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	27th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	25th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	15th July „

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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 993
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Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
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EXTRACT.	TRANSLATION.
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1,850	168-0	91-8	65

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and from the 1st November, 1907, the No. 1 DOWN NAGPUR MAIL TRAIN will CEASE to STOP by SIGNAL at Lasalgaon to pick up or set down First and Second Class Passengers.

The foot-note in the Sheet Time Table in force from 15th August, 1907, and the foot-note (f) at page 18 of the Current Coaching Tariff are cancelled and withdrawn.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 25th October, 1907.

INDIAN POLICE.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for COMMISSIONS, July, 1907.—C. H. GADSDEN took the 2nd place in the whole List, scoring 7055 Marks. There were 40 vacancies and nearly 200 candidates.

This candidate passed at First trial, after six months' special coaching.

MR. SPICER,
Army and Civil Service Tutor,
64, Perham Road,
West Kensington, W. London.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI HIRABAI, widow and executrix of JIJIBHAI FRAMJI MADAN, has agreed to SELL to our Client the undermentioned property known as the Imperial Hotel together with the furniture, Billiard Tables and other Articles specified in the lease, dated the 27th March, 1903, and made between Hirabai, widow of Jijibhai Framji Madan of the one part and Rustomji Sheriadji Kerawalla of the other part, and also together with the benefit of the license to carry on the business of a Hotel on the said premises. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property or any of them by way of sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land admeasuring 549 square yards together with the buildings, messuages and tenements standing thereon situate lying and being at Dalal Street in the Town and Island of Bombay in the registration of subdistrict of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 108, Collector's New No. 4949 and Old Survey No. 1536 and New Survey No. 9522 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A Ward No. 1255 and Street No. 6-8 and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by the said Dalal Street, on the East and South by the property of Mahomedally Rogay and on the West by the property of Aga Khan.—Dated this 25th day of October 1907.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 60,000 SLEEPERS, for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, delivery to begin by 15th April and to be completed by 30th June 1908.

The Sleepers should be nine feet 6 inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian, Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australia: Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales: Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian Do.
Queensland Do.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber when more than one kind is offered, and to quote rate for each kind as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the Specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station and prices quoted must include delivery into Trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an officer of the O. & R. Railway. The Railway Stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the quantities to be delivered at each station should be definitely stated in the tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary, Railway Board at Calcutta, by noon, on Monday the 6th January 1908, and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway."

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had from the Chief Store Keeper, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a *bona fide* Tender is submitted.

No Earnest Money of Security is required to be sent with the Tenders.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, THE 18TH OCTOBER, 1907.

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THE WEATHER.

The Week's Rainfall.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

The following is the rainfall summary for the week ending yesterday. The pressure was generally low and the weather slightly unsettled in the south of the Bay during the week. The rainfall in consequence was almost entirely confined to South Burma and South India and was fairly abundant in both areas. A second depression of the weather type entered India probably from Afghanistan on the 20th and had almost disappeared at the end of the week. It caused a light precipitation in Kashmir and at Cherat and high winds in the Punjab Hills. The depression was followed by a cold wave of considerable severity and the maximum temperature was over 20 degrees in defect in Baluhistan on the 20th and 31st, while the minimum temperature was below freezing point at Quetta, Chaman, Sonemarg and Deas.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 25th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—No rain has fallen in this district. Calms and westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is cloudless. Yesterday's maximum was from 4° to 8° cooler and the minimum 2° to 5° throughout the district. Humidity is about normal.

United Provinces.—No rain is reported from this district. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is clear. Yesterday's maximum temperature was 8° hotter than usual at Allahabad and 10° cooler at Agra. The night temperature is 6° cooler at Agra. The amount of moisture in the atmosphere is much less than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—These districts have been rainless. Calms and north-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is cloudless. The maximum temperature was 4° cooler than usual in Rajputana and at Jacobabad and the minimum 3° to 4° cooler in Rajputana and 7° to 8° in Sind. The air is damper than usual at Jacobabad and much drier than usual at Karachi. In Rajputar a the air is slightly drier than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—These districts have been rainless. The direction of air movement is north-easterly or south-easterly in Central India West and Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Veraval and Dwarka and north-westerly at Bhavnagar Para. Bhuj and Surat recorded calm. The sky is moderately clouded at Surat and almost clear elsewhere. Yesterday's maximum was 4° below normal at Bhuj and 4° to 5° above it at Surat and Indore. Last night's minimum was 5° to 6° cooler at Bhuj and Rajkot and 4° to 6° higher at Surat and Indore. The air is much drier than usual.

Central Provinces.—No rain has fallen in this district. The direction of air movement is easterly at Jabbulpore, Saugor and Hosnangabad, south-easterly at Akola and south-westerly at Raipur and Amraoti. Khandwa and Nagpur recorded calm. The sky is completely overcast at Khandwa, lightly or moderately clouded at Hoshangabad and Raipur and almost clear elsewhere. Yesterday's day temperature was from 5° to 7° hotter than usual throughout the district and the last night's minimum was 9° to 11° higher at Jabbulpore, Hoshalgabad, Khandwa and Akola. Humidity is about normal at Nagpur and Raipur and less than usual elsewhere.

Konkan.—No rain has fallen. Winds are south easterly at Ratnagiri and Mormugao, north-easterly at Bombay and northerly at Karwar. The sky is lightly clouded at Mormugao but is almost clear elsewhere. Weather during the day time was 2° to 3° warmer than usual at Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar and the last night's minimum was 5° higher at Karwar. The air is slightly drier than usual.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—This district has been rainless. Calms and north-easterly or south easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is almost free from clouds. Yesterday's day temperature was 4° to 8° hotter than usual throughout the district and the light temperature 8° higher at Malegaon. The air is considerably drier than usual.

General Remarks.—Weather is fine and settled in the Bombay Presidency. North-westerly winds are generally likely to blow along the Konkan Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

SUGARCANE IN THE PUNJAB.

The revised estimate of the area under Sugarcane is 303,100 acres, as against 302,800 acres of the first forecast and 277,700 acres of last year.

The condition of the irrigated crop is on the whole fair, though in the Delhi division dry winds have done damage. The unirrigated crop is poor, and in some tracts is being used for fodder. On the whole prospects are only moderate.

On an average of the five years ending 1905-06 the area under Sugarcane in the Punjab has represented some 12·6 per cent. of the total area under Sugarcane in British India.

SESAMUM (TIL) IN THE PUNJAB.

On an average of the five years ending 1905-06 the area under Sesamum in the Punjab has represented some 4·0 per cent. under Sesamum in British India.

The revised estimate under Sesamum is 77,100 acres, an increase of 14,500 acres over the returns of the first forecast. As indicated in the first forecast, sowings were late, especially in Gurdaspur where there is an increase of over 10,000 acres in the figures reported. The total area is, however, well below that of last year (95,500 acres.)

The condition of the irrigated crop is fair to below average. The state of the unirrigated crop is bad, and little yield can be anticipated owing to the failure of the rains.

DIVINE SERVICE.

22ND SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, 27TH OCT. 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a.m—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F
9-30 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—169, 280 and 318.
5-30 p m—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Canticles—Woodward in A.
Hymns—314, 356 and 169.
Collections for—Church Expenses.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a.m—Holy Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Monday Oct 28 S. S. Simon and Jude
9 a.m.—Matins Friday Nov 1 All Saints Day.
H S—522, 313 and 192.
F S—4, 316, and 217.
E S—247, 373 and 439.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8-30 a. m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion with Sermon.
Hymns—331, 522 and 178.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—272, 260, 220, 477 and 29.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist
7-15 a m—Matins and Litany
8 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe,
6-30 p. m.—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Langmore
Alms for Choir and Organ

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a m—Holy Eucharist (sung).
9-30 a.m—Litany
5-15 p.m—Children's Service
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
Prince's Dock.
6-30 p.m—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service,
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—109
Hymns—395, 24 and 371.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev C Ryder Smith, B. A.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev A J Bevnell.
5 p m—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Bevnell.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith, B.A.
5 p.m—Sunday School.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
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9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev J O'Brien.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road.)
6-30 a.m.—Sunday School
11 a.m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton
Hymns—498, 175, and 365.
Psalm—130.

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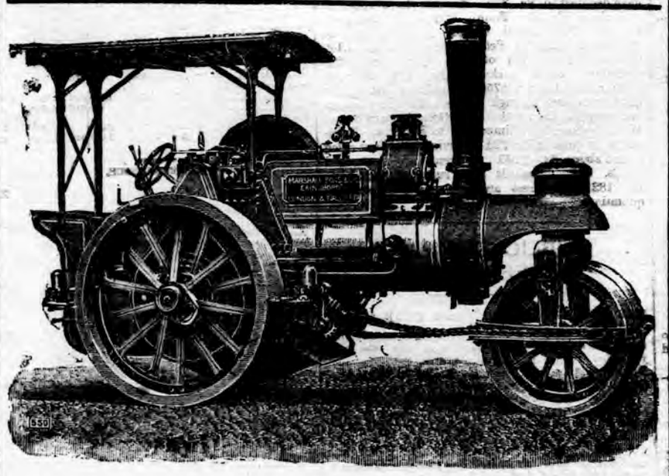

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ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£20,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life	Premiums Limited to Premiums.	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 20	68 8	99 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	30
25	24 8	69 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	55 13	42 13	36 9	65 10	49 0	39 13	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	..	71 11	56 13	..	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INSURANCES.

A POLICY THAT SPEAKS.

BEFORE proposing or LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.

For full particulars apply to—

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Resident Agents,
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

N.B.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established under the Chairmanship of

The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government.

Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1899 and 1906 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1899 and 1906, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange
Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy .....Annas 4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 121, Meadow Street

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE MAY BLOSSOM.

THE MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER, SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co. Hummum Street, Fort.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c, FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

S. ROSE & Co.

FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF

ORGANS

S. Rose & Co., supply Church Organs to any specification.

S. Rose & Co., hold the largest stock of First Class American Organs in India.

Portable Organs from Rs. 48
Standard Organs from ,, 150

HARMONIUMS.

S. Rose & Co., have a large stock from Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,200.

LIST FREE.

S. ROSE & Co.

FORT, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS For Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always take a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. 7 Days, with each Phial, explains the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores or free by Post from Martin, Pharm. Chemist, Bordeaux, France.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c

A. REGINALD & CO.,
40, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SWAN

Registered Trade Mark

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

Inventors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Also Makers of No. Rivd. Butts.

No. 600.

THE BEST HAIR TONIC—KESHRANJAN—WHY?

BECAUSE—I
KESHRANJAN is just the thing for—Allaying all irritation of Brain cells and nerves.
It is just the thing for—Restoring the lost Hair.
It is just the thing for—Promoting the Growth of the Hair.
It is just the thing for—Arresting the Fall of the Hair.
It is just the thing for—Strengthening the Hair roots.
It is just the thing for—Removing Dandruff.
It is just the thing for—Toilet purposes.
It is just the thing for—the Plague Season.
It is as Refreshing as Virgin's Kiss,
It is as Pleasant Angel's Song.

Small Phial...Re. 1 0 0; Packing & Postage Ans.
Do. 3 Phial Rs. 2 8 0 Do. Do. Ans.

OUR SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES:—Cures Diabetes, *Insipivus* and *mellitus*. It entirely removes general weakness, excretion of large quantity of urine having a faint apple-like odour and a high *Specific gravity* dryness and harshness of skin, constipation, constant thirst, failure of general health with a sense of burning in palms and soles, diminution in weight, slight œdema of legs, chloroform-like smell in breath, sponginess of gums constant sense of sinking at stomach, with voracious appetite, acid eructation, drowsiness of spirit, &c. Price per two boxes with a phial of oil. Rs. 5. Packing and postage. As. 8.

OUR SONITA SODHAK Cures Black and White Leprosy, burning sensation in the palm of the hands and the solos of the feet, swelling of nose, ears and tips of finger, loss of sensation, and heaviness of body, black spots over the skin, paleness and weakness of body, &c. Price for a for night, Rs. 4; packing and postage. As. 11.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma-Holder,
M.C.S (Paris), S.M.C.I. and M.S.A.S. (London), &c.
Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Rd., CALCUTTA

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.

EDWIN MILLS & SON,
HUDDERSFIELD, England.

Stephens'

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons

For Typewriters

For a good Complexion and clear Skin use

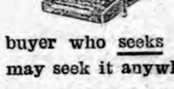
Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

Firstly it is pure, an important matter when you consider how often in the day Soap is used, and how sensitive your skin is.

Then it is antiseptic as well, (10% Crystal Carbolic) emollient and delicately perfumed.

In hot weather especially, its use is delightfully refreshing for general toilet purposes, cleansing the skin and removing the effects of perspiration.

Sold by Chemists throughout India and the East. Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.



The buyer who seeks experience may seek it anywhere;

But the buyer who heeds experience buys the Remington.

WARDEN & Co.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Icilma.

The exquisite Icilma Specialities, containing the unique elements of Icilma Natural Water, restore the skin to its natural freshness and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Natural Water, spread or sprayed on the skin, has marvellous healing and beautifying powers. It softens and freshens the cuticle and prevents Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Roughness or Unsightly Blemishes. A few drops immediately cure Insect bites, while for Sore Eyes, Chaps, Chilblains, Children's Irritations, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and all discomfort from Heat, Riding or Weakness, its action is rapid and beneficial. Nature's ideal skin-tonic for hot or variable climates.

Icilma Soap gives a delightful silky lather in even the hardest water, cleanses admirably and owing to its unique natural elements refreshes and soothes the skin. Deliciously scented Icilma Soap is very lasting, never gets greasy and suits even the most irritable or sensitive skins. Simply a revelation of what a soap can be.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Alcima, 2,311 tons, captain D. Morgan, sailed yesterday from Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Falls of Moness, 3,457 tons, Captain Harve, will sail to-day for Philadelphia with a cargo of manganese ore.

THE Hansa Line steamer Wildenfels, 3,559 tons, Captain W. Reising, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Brimen, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 931 tons, Captain R. J. Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Bodlewell, 2,209 tons, captain T. D. Scurr arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Steamer Dandolo 3,197 tons captain E. Giacopollo arrived in harbour on the 24th October from Venice with a general cargo, and 2 cabin and 9 deck passagers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Ismaila 3,381 tons, captain J. W. Ross, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. N. Co's. steamer Uriano 2,553 tons, captain J. W. Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal and general

THE steamer Allanton, 2,775 tons, captain H.A. Motyer arrived in harbour yesterday from New Castle, with a cargo of coal and 438 horses and 12 passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 2,139 tons, captain L. Fraser, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Islami 1,604 tons, captain A. Newby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a cargo of specie and bones and 3 cabin 792 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lawada, 2,124 tons captain C. H. Lane, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Hoseinee 993 tons, Captain W.E. Jenkins arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Louis with a cargo of sugar and 14 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Company's steamer Firoozi 2,005 tons, captain A. B. Watson, will sail to-day for Jeddah with a general cargo and 921 pilgrims as passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—October 25.

Ayuthia	694 Curtis	F F C & Co
Alcima	2311 Morgan	W & A G & Co
Allanton	2775 otyer	W & A G & Co
B romandresen	2774 Kennedy	K Nixon & Co
Bodlwell	2209 Scurr	S Wallace & Co
Capri	2781 Belsito	F & R S N Co
Dunbar	2410 Lee	W & A G & Co
Eupleclesta	2567 Powell	W & A Graham & Co
Hoseinee	993 Jenkins	
Islami	1604 Newly	B & P S N Co
Ismailia	2381 Ross	P & O S N Co
Ky-eakai	19 6 Lennox	K Nixon & Co
Kola	510 Cole	M M & Co
Kastria	500 Chappell	M M & Co
Lawada	2124 Lane	M M & Co
Macedonia	2545 Bonne	P & O S N Co
Muttra	2965 O Sullivan	M M & Co
Nuddia	1944 Davidson	M M & Co
Onda	3400 G ri-old	M M & Co
Peninsular	2919 Palmer	P & O S N Co
Rydal Hall	2139 Fraser	K Nixon & Co
Shahnoor	765 Fraser	E Tajbhoy
Shahebhan	2566 Davison	E Tajbhoy
Shah Nalam	2751 Davison	E Tajbhoy
Shah Ameer	2,577 Wilson	E Tajbhoy
Sh h nshir	2 5 Gr ot	Shah N N Co
Sofara	2436 Shepherd	M M & Co
Strathdid	2846 Shiress	K Nixon & Co
Upala	2,586 Barwell	M M & Co
Vauxhall	23 5 Pomeroy	The Captain
Vellore	2186 Pattie	T Morrison & Co
Wilana	2933 Robertson	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—October 2 .

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Sited.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Delta		4779	Daniel	Shanghai	15-11	P & O Co
B Shah Allum		1917	O'sion	Jeddah	1-11	B T Johoy
C & R Ita Gulf		3197	Giacopollo	Calcutta	27-10	S O Italian
D & E Walto Hall		2139	Leary	K'chi	6-11	K Nixon & Co
F Ch n Murray		3141	Dall	hittr gonz	26-10	F mair & Co
G Ind Coope		2571	Ambrose	Bangkok	26-10	F F C & Co
K Alcppo		2936	Webster	Hull via K'chi	4-11	F M & Co
K Firoozi		2005	Watson	Jeddah	26-10	B & P S N Co
L Ujaweri		1147	Hall	Jedda	N F	Shah N N Co
M Ivan Nawaz		2521	Baldwin	Jedda	28-10	The Shah S N Co
N Falls of Moness		3457	Harve	Philadelphia	29-10	R A. W Ellis
P Schwarzenfels		2600	Franzius	Hamburg	31-10	Glade & Co
Satrunji		547	Hoosein	Mandvi	25-10	H W P D Bo S N Co Ld Off side N
Puri		643	Ahmed	M W D	N F	Bo S N Co
Mosaffari		1173	Gore	Persian Gulf	29-10	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCKS.

2	Marsilia	3097	Thomson	Liverpool	3-11	W & A G & Co
4	John Hardie	2416	McMillen	Antwerp	9-11	W & A G & Co
5	Fazilka	2698	Wilson	Rangoon	24-10	M & Co
6	M Ita	3599	Peters	Shanghai	29-10	P & O Co
8	Koerber	3240	Forest	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
9	Wiltonfels	3559	Reising	K'chi	25-10	Glade & Co
10& 11	Cl y of York	4935	Wyn	K'chi	22-10	K N Co
12	Persia			London	26-10	P & O Co
15	Riojun Maru	4805	Iris-wa	Kobe	28-10	N Y Kisha
16	Silverdale	2446	Rutter	New Port	9-11	W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Dandolo s	Giacopollo	Venice, Sept 26
25	Macedonia s	Bennett	London, Oct 4
	Ismailia s	Ross	Calcutta, Oct 13
	Uriana s	Robertson	Calcutta, Oct 13
	Allanton s	Motyer	Newcastle, Sept 9
	Rydal Hall s	Fraser	Calcutta, Oct 15
	Bodlewell s	Scurr	Calcutta, Oct 13
	Islami s	Newby	Jeddah, Oct 12
	Hoseinee s	Jenkins	Port Louis, Oct 11
	Lawada s	Lane	Calcutta, Sept 22

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	E F Ferdinand s	Malcovich	Kobe, &c
	Eupleclesta s	Powell	Aroa Bay
	Alcama s	Morgan	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Wildenfels, Reising, for Hamburg, &c
" Falls of Moness, Harve, for Philadelphia
" Firoozi, Watson, for Jeddah, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Aleppo, for Hull, &c
" Dandolo, for Calcutta, &c
" Urlana, for Zanzibar, &c
" Islami, for Jeddah, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Names	From
22	Dundas	H J Case	Colombo
	Gogovale	H C Hood	Kar chi
	Ivydene	Andrew Wyule	Madras
	Pultana	D macfadyen	Rangoo n
	Byculla	J F Crookston	moulmein
	Vermont	W C Haynes	Singapore
	Fultala	W W Allen	Bombay
	Matheran	N Bannatyne	Liverpool
		DEPARTURES.	
23	Lunka	H A Sharp	Rangoon
	Zuzula	J R Clarke	Bombay
	Rotterdam	T Dunstan	Boston and New York
	Islamore	J Sceb-rg	Sabang

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—500 tons manganese ore, Killik Nixon and Co; 101 cwts gum, G Sojpal; 4 bales twist, Ewart Latham and Co; 11 bales twists Krishna Mill; 1,500 cwts fonugree, Volkart Brothers; 750 cwts wheat sweepings, 150 cwts wheat flour, 137 cwts Kardi oil cake, H Kanji; 265 bales wool, Cassum Joosub.

City of York s—81 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 35 bales wool, E Dosse and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—6,000 cwts cottonseed and 15,800 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—272 bales twist Bradbury Bredy and Co; 10 bales twist, K Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

John Hardie s—17 bales twist, J A Rugbie and Co; 1,965 cwts rapeseed, Worman and Co; 200 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

Macedonia s—8,997 cwts teaseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Swarzenfels s—18 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HAMBURG

John Hardie s—3,716 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co.

Schwazenfels s—900 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 278 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co; 106 bales twist N Cursetji and Co; 55 bales twist F F Campbell and Co; 35 bales twist, Khan and Khan; 55 bales cottonfly and 20 bales twist, K Hurmukhrai and Co; 2,200 cwts bone meal, E C Nanjee,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 201 cwts Lurmeric, 200 cwts cashewnuts, P Scorji and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koober s—148 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co,

FOR VENICE.

Koeber s—1 case twist Allen Bros and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—20 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist; M'M Essabhoy; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI,

Malta s—25 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Malta s—9 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

Riojun Maru s—200 bales cotton, D B Petit and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Riojun Maru s—35 bales wool C H B Forbes and Co'

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to—
AGENTS WANTED. O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Address: 89, Apollo Street. Manager.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *October 24.*] [BOMBAY, *October 25.*

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½	per cent. Consols	83 1/8	3/16	
3	do. Rentes	94 1/4		unchgd
3½	do. Sterling Loan	100		1/8
3½	do. Govt. Securities	84 1/2		unchgd
Bar	Silver in London	28 3/8		1/8
	Do. do. 2 months' hence	28 5/8		1/8
	Do. in New York	61 3/8		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris		25·12 1/2	1/2	
	Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·50 1/4	1/2	
	Do. do. do. New York.	nominal		
Discount	Bank of England Rate.	4 1/2 o/o	since 15 Aug	
	Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4 1/2		unchgd
	Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 5/8		unchgd
	Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 7/8		unchgd
	Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5		unchgd
Interest	Day-to-day Loans	3		unchgd
	Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 1/4		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ... 1s. 3 1/4d unchgd.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 12th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£34,800,000	Inc.	£100,000
Public Deposits	£ 7,000,000	Inc.	£1,600,000
Other Deposits	£43,800,000	Inc.	£1,000,000
Government Securities	£14,800,000	unchgd.	
Other Securities	£29,3 0.0 0	Inc.	£2,500,000
Notes and Gold	£24,000,000	Inc.	£200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 47 o/o of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Quiet.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales...	...7,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 200 "
Imports	8,000 "
Mid-Americans	...5·14 —03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 3/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·79	5 71	5·68	5 63
+01	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
5·66	5·65	5·64	5·64	5·63
unchgd	+02	+01	+02	+03

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	42,000	bales.
Do. do. last year...	61.000	"
Exports to Great Britain ...	6.000	"
Do. to Continent... ...	2,000	"

Spot Cotton—10·90 —20

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·45 —20 } Declined owing to bulls unloading and to selling encouraged by weakness of New Orleans.

Do. do. of Mar. 10·29 —05

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton.—10 7/8 —1/8
Futures—Month of December ... 10·27 —05
Do. do. January ... 10 27 —04
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	...	d. 5 3/32
F. G. Broach	...	d. 5 3/32
Good Broach	...	d. 5 1/32

WHEAT.

White Karachi choice, C. I. F.—42½ Oct.-Nov.—London—Sellers—Canal.
Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.—41 3/4 Oct.-Nov.—London—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet but Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 63½ Oct.—Nov.—Antwerp—Nominal—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 49½ Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Done—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼ unchgd.

Sugar :—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 11s. 11 1/4d.
Months of Shipment—Nov.-Dec. Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4s. 2½d Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers		£76
Yellow Metal		d. 6½

Tin plates—
I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C I F Liverpool. £ 0 13 3

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£	5 9 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 2 F. O. B. Liverpool	£	13 2 6
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India	£	5 18 9

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
3 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 1, 53,600	London	Macedonia	Yokohama Bank
15 Boxes Gold Bullions	9,36,960	do	do	National Bank
1 Bundle Rs....	9,000	Bahrein	Kasara	Mac. Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Rs....	1,000	Abbas		
2 Bundles Rs....	3,000	Muscat		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [25TH OCTOBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
There is no change to report in this market Borrowers for two months at 2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The market remained very steady to-day and no concessions were possible when selling Credits. All Banks quoted 1s. 4 9 32d. for 3 months' sight bills and a moderate business has been done at that rate for delivery up to the 9th November. The rate for T. T. for near delivery was 1s. 3 31-32d., but it is just possible that 1s. 4d. T. T. was done, as was also 1s. 4 1/32d. for demand Bank Bills. There is only a small enquiry for remittance. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 31/32d. to 1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight...	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—Francs	170
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	139
Hongkong—20 days' sight ...	153
Yokohama—20 days' sight ...	150 1/2
Shanghai— 20 days' sight ...	204

Government Paper :—
The Market opened at Rs. 96 15-16 for cash and first settlement and Rs. 96 3-4 for the second settlement. A small business was reported in the early part of the day, but as there were some sellers rates were about 1-16 down at the close. Calcutta market is steady at Rs. 96 7-8 ready and Rs. 96 5-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96·15
1st Settlement	" 96·14
2nd Settlement...	" 96·11

Bullion :—
In London on Thursday Bar silver fell 1-8 to 28 3-8 ready and 28 5-8 for delivery forward in two months. New York was also 1-4 lower at 61 3-8. Locally rates have fallen away, the opening quotation for ready Bars being 72 9-16 and closing at 71 7-8 ex duty. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	71	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	71	14	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	71	12	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

Liabilities—	Rs.	Rs.
Public Deposits ...	3,49,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	.....	3,41,000
Sundries ...	35,000	.....
Assets—		
Government Securities ...	.....	1,67,000
Other Authorized Securities	24,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	48,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	50,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	41,000	.....
Bullion ...	.....	26,000
Balance with other Banks...	24,000	.....
Sundries	1,000	.....
Cash... ...	.....	123 000
Total ...	2,165,000	

We are of opinion that the above will err, if anything, on the full side.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach... ...	274	March 08.
Good M. G. Broach ...	265	"
Fine " Nagpur Kamptee Damangaum-Pulgaum ...	224	January 08
" " Khangaum-Akola	228	"
" " Amraoti ...	221	"
" " Muttia ...	220	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ...	208	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	201	"
" Bengals ...	209	"
F. G. H. G. "	202/3	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone		Quiet
Estimated Sales		8,000 bales.
Total Imports		34,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
5·80	5·71	5·69	5·67	5·67
+01	unchd	+01	+01	+01
M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	
5·65	5·65	5·65	5·64	
unchd	+01	+01	+01	

FREIGHTS.

The market is rather steadier. A fair line has been done for Antwerp at 13s. 6d. and for Hull at 12s. 6d. to 13s. For London also 12s. 6d. has been done. We quote :—

November... ... 14s. to 14s. 6d P. P.
December... ... 14s. 6d.
January to June... ... 15s.

For December to June there is at present no enquiry.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	13,346	cwts
Linseed	1.515	"
Rapeseed	259	"
Gingellyseed	3,250	"
Poppyseed	nil.	"
Groundnuts	156	"
Castorseed	5,375	"
Rice	8,116	"
Myrabollams	232	"
Cottonseed	433	"
Mowrasseed	1,276	"
Gram	919	"
Joowar	3,324	"
Maize	336	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED.—There is nothing of importance to report, except that sowings have been retarded owing to insufficiency of moisture.

The market is steady at the following quotations :—

Ready	... Rs.	8 6 0 B. T.
December	... "	8 12 6 B. T.
New Crop, April-May...	"	8 13 6 R. T.

RAPESEED.—There has been a fair enquiry by exporters for ready, but owing to limited stocks much business has not been practicable. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	10 0 0
Brown Delhi, April May	... "	9 8 6 R. T.

GINGELLYSEED.—The market is again excited with very few sellers. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	... Rs.	60 0 0
" " 75 p. c ...	... "	58 8 0
Havre	... Rs.	62 0 0

CASTORSEED.—The market is very steady with good business doing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	39 8 0

COTTONSEED has also been steady during the week at Rs. 23-8-0.

GROUNDNUTS.—The market is firm at Rs. 47 for January-February.

MOWRASEED has ruled steady at Rs. 5-15-0 R. T.

WHEAT.—There is only a small business doing amongst native speculators. The market is firm as under :—

Ready White Karachi... ...	Rs.	6 10 0
New White Delhi, April-May.	"	6 0 0

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales 1905-06.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week...	11.688	12.323	—638
Receipts from 1st Oct to 24th October 1907.	24,918	28.219	—3.301
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	2,176	13.523	—11.347
China			
Japan	250	714	—434
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	2.426	14.237	—11.811
Total Shipments from 1st to 24th Oct.			
Europe	24,846	31.342	—6,496
China	.....	800	—8 0
Japan	3.767	6,688	—2.921
Coast Ports ...	3,455	7.609	—4.154
Total ...	32.068	46,439	—14.371
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	7,465	22.731	—15,266
China			
Japan	791	1.239	—448
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P Ry. from 1st October 1906 to 30th Sept. 1907—22.272 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1906 to 3rd August 1907—22,952 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated Stock on 1st October 1907.	410,000	bales*
Total Receipts 1st October to 24th October 1907...	24.918	"
	434,918	"
Total Exports from 1st October to 24th October 1907	32.068	"
	402 850	"
Afloat	8,356	"
	394.594	"
Estimated Mill Consumption... ...	73.000	"
Stock in all hands on	321.594	"

* To be adjusted hereafter.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The financial crisis in America has affected the governing markets and prices have steadily given way during the week, the decline in New York up to yesterday amounting to 45 points in spot cotton and 50 to 59 points in futures, the drop in New Orleans having been slightly heavier. Spot cotton in Liverpool during the same time fell 36 points, and futures 26 to 30 points. The telegrams received this morning advise a further sharp decline in Spot and December futures in New York, and a slight fall in other markets.

Until confidence is in a measure restored, and the financial outlook in America is somewhat brighter the depression in the market will probably continue, but a reaction may soon be looked for.

We give below our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets according to the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

Liverpool—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	6·53	6·14	—39
Futures, Oct.-Nov.	6·08	5·79	—29
Do. Jan.Feb.	5·92	5·66	—26
New York—			
Spot ...	11·55	10·90	—65
Futures, Dec.	11·24	10·45	—79
Do. March	10·84	10·29	—55
New Orleans—			
Spot ...	11 3/8	10 7/8	—1/2
Futures, Dec.	10·93	10·27	—66
Do. Jan.	10·92	10·27	—65

The local market has been irregular during the week and prices have fluctuated daily. The tendency has however been downwards and on the week prices show a drop of Rs. 12 in Bengals, Rs. 10 in Broach and about Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 in other discriptions. A faifly large business has been done in New Crop, Japan shippers having been good buyers, but the demand for Europe has been small. The enquiry has run chiefly on Oonras and Bengals, while other descriptions, viz., Khandesh and Broach, have been in more limited demand. For near shipment there is a good enquiry, and ready lots of Bengals are quickly snapped up. The market closes steady as under.

In old crop a small business has been done during the week chiefly by mills. Holders are offering more freely and prices are giving way.

There is no change to report in the weather conditions.

On Friday last we estimated the receipts into Bombay for the coming season at 2 to 2 1-4 million bales. We based this on the following estimates of receipts of the various descriptions, viz.—

	Bales.
Khandeish	275,000
Central India	100,000
Barsi, Nugger	200,000
Berar...	350,000
Central Provinces	200,000
Dhollera	200,000
Broach	200,000
Coompta and Dharwar ...	150,000
Westerns	25,000
Bengals and Rajputana ...	400,000
Sindh	25,000
Ohersorts	40,000
Total ...	2,165,000

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IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS and WHITE GOODS.—The market is very unsettled. Dealers are anxious sellers even at a loss, but are unable to clear their holdings owing to the complete absence of demand from up-country. With the failure of September rains and heavy accumulations of stocks there seems little prospect of improvement for some months to come.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The state of the market is going from bad to worse. Prices are steadily declining, for the up-country demand is next to nothing. It is impossible to say when an improvement will take place. The position of Printed Goods is peculiarly bad.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—No improvement has taken place in the market for these goods. The position is unaltered, as the Home markets continue very firm and business is impracticable.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market continues very dull owing to absence of demand, and though Home prices have declined somewhat, buyers anticipate a further fall, and therefore withhold from further purchases for the present.

DHOOTIES.—There is no change whatever in this market. Prices are steady in the Home markets and very little business can be done owing to the high rates asked.

DO you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the live long night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold.

Odmans' Cough Elixir cures any and all coughs, cures them quickly, cures them thoroughly. It is just the right cough remedy to keep in your house to be taken by any member of your family who contracts a cough.

Odmans' Cough Elixir is a positive case for sore throat and hoarseness. Price per bottle Rs 1-4-0; V. P. P. Annas five extra.

Sold only by
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
No. 155B,, Market, BOMBAY.

COALS.

We have no change to report in the position of this market, but the tendency appears to be downwards. Business has been of a retail character and principally for Bengal of near arrivals. We quote as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	22	0	0	per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	20	0	0	"
Yorkshire	19	0	0	"
Watson's Hartley ...	17	0	0	"
South African ...	16	8	0	"
Desherghur Bengal ...	16	0	0	"
Laurie's Desherghur ...	15	8	0	"
La

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE COURT.

THE PARSI BURGLAR'S FURTHER EXPLOITS.

"Nana Masa," (50), the Parsi burglar, whose full name is Nanabhai Dinsha Karanjia, again appeared before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, when the Magistrate disposed of the charge against him of being concerned in stealing and retaining stolen property, to wit, seven shares of the Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Company, and three shares of the Bombay Tea Association, on 19th September 1905, from the Office of the late Shett Jijibhai Dadabhai Trust Fund, in Churchgate street, Fort. "Nana Masa" was brought up in convict's dress, he having been already sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of being concerned in planning and executing a burglary in Kalbadevi Road early on the morning of the 5th instant.

Superintendent Flanagan of C. Division had an eye on the accused for some time past; he had his detectives after him. One of these was the accused's own confederate. When the time was ripe, the Police took up their positions in quiet places, and in such a manner as to surround the accused's company without giving them chance to escape. Knowing full well that the accused had given the slip to the Police for months past, and practically carried on his burglaries so cleverly as to elude pursuit and arrest, Mr. Flanagan resolved to get rid of this daring pest from his Division at all events, and he took measures accordingly. Trapping the party like so many rats, and catching the burglars red-handed, the Superintendent proceeded to search the accused's residence, opposite the Mahalaxmi railway station. It was locked; the locks were forced open and a "panch" assembled to witness the proceedings of the Police in the carrying out of the search. Not a vestige a pearad of the several thousands worth of stolen property the accused was accredited with being in possession of. It was a matter of astonishment and concern when the Superintendent hit upon the measure of sounding the beams and walls, to discover hollows or secretive places should there be any. One beam gave a hollow sound; the planks were torn open; out came valuable securities, documents, and other articles of price, in abundance. They were all duly catalogued and noted; the accused and his associates in house-breaking were placed before Mr. J. W.S. Dracup, for whom Mr. Setalvad is now acting. As Mr. Flanagan had taken an active part in the capture of the gang, he could not conduct the prosecution according to the rules of procedure. This duty, therefore, devolved on Superintendent Nolan of the A Police Division, by order of the Commissioner of Police. To Mr. Nolan, accused was not an unknown quantity: when Superintendent of the E Police Division, prior to his coming down to the A Division, Mr. Nolan had his eye on the man; but he was unable to take him on mere suspicion, and in the absence of positive and unimpeachable evidence. Mr. Nolan conducted the case before Mr. Dracup. Accused was sentenced to two years, and two of his associates to a year, and to six months, respectively. It was mentioned in Court at the time that a lot of valuable property discovered in the accused's place of residence had remained unidentified and unclaimed. Circular instructions were issued to Police officers, who soon got on the right track. Burglaries which had remained in the dark unaccountably, at once came to light by the vigilance and diligence of the officers of the Police Force. And thenceforward all was plain.

Inspector Morris got the property in the present case indentified by the complainant, Mr. Framji Bomonji Jeejeebhoy, and his brother, both of whom are scions of a wealthy and influential family of Parsi Shettias in Bombay. Superintendent Nolan conducted the prosecution in the present case also. The ten shares formed part of a larger property, valued at about one lakh of rupees, including sixty-six shares of the Bank of Bombay, a Government promissary loan-note for Rs. 500, and two cheques.

Accused's defence was that he was owner of certain oil-presses in Chandanwadi; the two iron safes, which, with the ten shares, formed the subject of the present charge, had been purchased by him from a blacksmith, who resided in Kumbharwadi; but who, as he was informed, was now dead.

Mr. N. N. Saher, with Mr. Patel, appeared for the accused. The Magistrate adjudged the accused guilty, designated his exploit as clever and daring, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, out of which two months would be in solitary confinement. This sentence will run after the expiry of the first. Accused was also fined Rs. 150, or in default of payment of the amount, was sentenced to an additional imprisonment of a like description. Some charges are still pending against the accused.

THE DHARAVI CEMETERY DISPUTE.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Ibrahim, Ismael Sherif, Gafurkhan Amirkhan, Rajab Alf Currimbhoy, Ackimji Gulam Mahomed, Rahamat Ali, Abdul Ramjan Dasukhan, Haji Hazarat Ali Dosi, Abdul Rehaman Barri, Hiyamudin Barri, Gulab Yusuf, and Rafid Haji Sidick again appeared to show cause, in lieu of the notice, issued at the instance of Inspector Gough, why they should not be bound over to keep the peace for six months; each of the respondents executing a bond for himself in the sum of Rs. 100 with one surety in the like amount.

The Police alleged that with regard to the Mahomedan cemetery situated at Dharavi, there was a dispute going on between the two factions into which the members of the community entitled to use it had been divided. This dispute led to a fight and scuffle on a previous occasion. The respondents being the residents of that locality having influence over the contending parties, the Police issued the notice as a preventive measure. Evidence was heard as to the facts of the dispute and the recent disturbances whenever a dead body was taken there for burial. The parties had subsequently taken the matter to the High Court to decide their respective claims.

His Worship in discharging the notice remarked that the case having been taken to the High Court and the proper undertaking being given there to prevent a breach of the peace, there was now no further cause for continuing the inquiry.

IMPORTING CONTRABAND MEAT.

Under instructions from Mr. S. M. Edwards, Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Mr. Kazi Abdul Razaak, General Inspector of the Bombay Markets, has applied for and obtained summonses against Alabax Shaikh Chinee, residing in Kamatipura 5th Lane, and Raghu Saya, Tuke Gopala, Bapu Bhagia, and Vithu Rama, for importing 960lbs. of contraband meat of dead animals in Bombay, from Chembur and Cooria, on the 23rd instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. The case will be heard before Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtulla, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, at 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday. Mr. Kazi Abdul Razaak has been placed on special duty by the Commissioner for the purpose of this prosecution. The first accused is a private individual; the two men after him are cart-drivers in the Municipal Health Department; while the remaining two are "bigaris," or labourers, belonging to the same Department. These four reside in the Tardeo Flats.

The Burma Railways Company are making preparations for a special train to be used by H. E. the Viceroy and party on their journey on the line next month. The Viceroy's carriages will be the same as those used by the Prince and Princess of Wales and by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The train will consist of the same number of carriages and they are being overhauled and repainted in the workshops at Insein.

FIGHT BETWEEN JEWELLERS.

The following is the text of the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in this case:—

The evidence shows that complainant had left diamonds of the value of £16,000 with the firm of Mr. Harjiwandas Amerchand, a diamond merchant, on approval.

On October 4th the two accused, who are brothers, having received a consignment of diamonds by the mail, went to Mr. Amerchand's shop with a view to doing business.

Mr. Ramshanker, the complainant's broker, saw them in the shop and proceeded to inform the complainant. The latter went to Mr. Amerchand's shop. There is a narrow passage in the shop leading to an inner room and complainant's version is that he wished to enter this room and wait until the accused had finished their business.

On seeing him accused 1 rose from his seat at the table, said something and gave him a strong push with a view to preventing his entering. As a consequence complainant nearly fell and his hat fell off.

Complainant picked up his hat and entered the inner room. Accused 2, who was seated on the mattress, arose, followed the complainant into the inner room and gave him a blow.

The push and the blow are admitted by the two accused. The only question is whether they committed the assaults under provocation as they allege or whether they insulted and abused the complainant.

In considering the value of the evidence for the prosecution it is seen that complainant twice contradicted himself. When first questioned he said he did not know the accused were in the shop before he went there. Subsequently he admitted that his broker Ramshanker had informed him of the fact. Again complainant swore that he never said a word until he had been assaulted by the second accused. In answer to further question he said that the had remarked "Am I a thief or a bloody fool, or are you?" Again he said that he did not mutter to himself as he went to the inner room. When reminded of Mr. Saruchand's evidence he said it was possible that he did so. His further statements "If Mr. Saruchand says we were all struggling together, I do not remember if it is untrue—it is understood—if Mr. Ramshanker says that there was no struggle, it is false," when considered with the contradiction abovementioned, show, in my opinion, that little reliance can be placed on his evidence.

His broker Ramshanker would not be likely to favour the accused, but even in his evidence there are indications that the version of accused 2 that he was provoked is correct, for he states that accused was seated until complainant entered the back shop, and that he said complainant had called him a thief before he struck the blow. He subsequently modified the last answer as well as his allegation that complainant did not say a word until he had been struck in the face, but the former version is corroborated by Ananji Dayal, who says "accused 2 said he was not a thief as complainant had called him" and by Saruchand who says as complainant entered he was talking to himself. Upon hearing that accused 2 left the place where he was and went inside. Accused 2 was very excited and I think this version is correct. I see no reason why Saruchand and Ananji Dayal should favour accused more than complainant, for Ananji Dayal was merely a spectator and both complainant and accused are the customers of Saruchand.

It is true Saruchand says he did not hear complainant say anything before he was pushed by accused 1, but Ananji Dayal gives fuller details, viz., the attitude assumed by the complainant, and it is probable that Saruchand did not notice the whole occurrence.

From the evidence I believe that complainant endeavoured to brush past the accused 1 and used some forcible language in doing so. Although he had a right to enter the inner room, there can be no doubt in my opinion that his object in so doing was by his presence to remind Mr. Saruchand of the diamonds deposited by him on approval and to render it more difficult for his rivals to do a large business. Taking the circumstances into consideration I am satisfied that accused was provoked by the action and words of complainant.

I acquit the accused of having committed offences under Section 504. I convict both accused under Section 358.

I sentence accused 1 to pay a fine of Rs. 2 and accused 2 to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

CHIEF OFFICER DROWNED.

At the Kamatipura Morgue yesterday, Mr. C. F. Chalk, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquiry relative to the death of John Jones (44), Chief Officer of s.s. "Empleckla," and on the evening of the 22nd instant, at about six o'clock, while taking the draft of the ship in the ordinary course of his duties, leaned too much over the stern, lost his balance, and was drowned. Measures were at once adopted by Captain Thomas Powell, master of the ship, to assist the unfortunate man; and later, when all hope of his being alive was lost, to recover his body; boats incessantly plied up and down and round the ship, for close upon an hour but were unsuccessful. Finding themselves on a bootless errand, the search was stopped by the Captain and his officers, and a report of the accident was made to the Police. It was the duty of the deceased to report upon the ship's draft. Captain Powell supposed that in discharging this duty, which he had attended to on several other occasions previously, the deceased must have leant too much over the stern, than was consistent with his safety, and must have overbalanced himself and fallen into the sea. Yesterday afternoon the body of the deceased was recovered off Apollo Bunder. It was taken to the Morgue. After the evidence was recorded, the jury returned a verdict of death being due to the deceased having accidentally fallen into the sea from the steamer. An inquiry was opened at once by the Coroner, as the ship was sailing the same evening.

MUNICIPAL BOY CART-DRIVERS.

In the Kamatipura Morgue yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Acting Coroner for Bombay, concluded an enquiry relative to the death of Raghu (9), son of Madhu Ramji, a fitter, residing in Arthur Road, who had been accidentally run over and killed on the evening of the 22nd instant by a Municipal cart, driven by one Maruti Krishna (11), employed by Govind Bayaji Shinde, a contractor. The cart was going at a slow pace as the deceased was crossing the street; the driver Maruti attempted to stop the cart, but the deceased came in contact with the wheel and was run over, his injuries proving fatal. Dr. Arthur Powell, Surgeon to the Coroner, in certifying to the age of the driver Maruti said that he had not strength to stop any out a most docile bullock. Maruti retorted in his evidence that he had been driving this cart for three months past. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death; but they added a rider to it as follows:—"The Jury are of opinion that the Municipality should take such measures that in future their carts are not driven by small boys as in this instance." In this connection Superintendent Power of the Divisional Police Force has already instituted a prosecution against the Municipal Sub-Contractor, who, by the conditions of his contract, is bound to employ adult labour only in the driving of the carts. The case is being tried in the Mazagon Police Court; law-points have been raised by Mr. Velinkar, Pleader for the Sub-Contractor. The case stands adjourned for further inquiry.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING R. V. R.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

311. Detail for the ensuing week ending Saturday the 2nd proximo.

Sunday the 27th—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be reserved for the Viceroy's Cup competition Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

Monday the 28th—"D" Coy Class Firing, 1st Period, on the Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar at 6 a m

II.—"K" Coy Scottish High School Parade on company parade ground at 3 30 p m

Tuesday the 29th—"D" Coy Class Firing, 1st Period, on the Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar at 6 a m.

II.—"M" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 3-30 p m.

III.—"I" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4-15 p m.

IV.—"L" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4 45 p m.

V.—School of Arms, at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.

VI.—Bugle practice in rear of Skating Rink at 8 30 p m

Wednesday the 30th—Commanding Officer's Parade, Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5 p m

Dress—Uniform with Forage Caps, without Arms

II.—"H" Coy Parade at 5 p m on company parade ground

Thursday the 31st—Semaphore Drill at 7 a m Fall in, in rear of Telegraph Quarters

II.—"L" Coy Parade on company parade ground, at 7 45 a m

III.—"I" "K" and "M" Cos Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m, Dress—Plain Clothes.

Friday the 1st Proximo—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.

II.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

Saturday the 2nd Proximo—"H" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 7-30 a m.

312.—Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will be started early in November, those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant's Office by the 31st Instant

313 Command Captain P W Caswell having reported his arrival from leave takes over Command of "D" Coy with effect from this date

314—Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength and posted to "E" Company:—No 1199 Cyclist C E Mulroney.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

SPORTING NEWS.

JUBBULPORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Final.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, OCTOBER 25.

The final in the Jubbulpore Polo Tournament for the very handsome Challenge Cup presented by Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal was played off this afternoon before a very large assembly comprising all Jubbulpore society and various visitors. The 27th Cavalry were "At Home" on the ground. The game was between the 38th Central India Horse comprising of Major Pinney, Mr. Lewis, Captains Hogg and and Barr (back) and the "Fettesians" consisting o Henderson, 39th Central India Horse, R. Todd, C. E. W. Fodd, C. E. J. Todd, 39th Central India Horse (back). Both the teams had strong adherents and they gave splendid display o polo. The game was a fast one throughout and the first two chukkers were devoid of any result. The "Fettesians" however had three shots at the Cavalry goal. In the third chukker both the teams scored a goal each, then the fourth chukker was devoid of score. After this the Fettesians began to fall away. Their ponies were tiring and their backing up showed deficiency. In the fifth chukker the Cavalry put up a second goal and in the sixth and final chukker they got three goals and came out winners by five goals to one. The Fettesians, all things considered, played splendidly and gathered from the four points of the compass. With the little practice together and insufficient ponies they have made a brave show against a well equipped and disciplined team.

After the game Mrs. Lawrie, wife of the Commissioner, presented the cup to the victors in a few graceful words and Captain Pinney's call for the usual cheers was enthusiastically responded to.

CRICKET.

THE "HARRIS CHALLENGE SHIELD."

The Fort and Proprietary High Schools Cricket Club, which was established in 1872, has been giving a good account of itself ever since the Club was organised.

No less than a dozen players of this school cricket club have taken part in the Parsi-Presidency Matches. This season this school has played thirteen matches with various well-known local cricket clubs in which they have won ten and lost one match, only the remaining two having been drawn games. This year the school has won the "Harris Challenge Shield," for the fifth time, by defeating their opponents by the good margin of an innings and 164 runs.

Messrs. D. F. Daruvala and R. S. Panthaky who stand with remarkable bowling analysis are both promising bowlers and are expected to do good services in the future. Below we give the batting and bowling averages:—

BATTING AVERAGES.

	No. of Innings.	Total Runs.	Not outs.	Averages.
D. D. Driver ...	... 14	220	2	18·3
J. D. Driver ...	... 14	213	1	16·3
D. F. Daruvala (Capt.),	11	157	1	15·7
T. R. Parekh ...	... 12	119	3	13·2
K. H. Contractor	... 9	101	0	11·2
R. D. Writer ...	... 12	110	1	10·0
M. C. Khambatta	... 14	134	0	9·5
N. P. Sanjana	... 9	44	3	7·3
F. P. Tabelvala	... 8	56	0	7·0
R. S. Panthaky	... 11	69	0	6·2
S. N. Poonegar	... 9	50	1	6·2

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	No of Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
D. F. Daruvala...	515	14	195	48	4·0
R. S. Panthaky...	478	12	244	44	5·0

PUNJAB REGIMENTAL CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 25.

The following regiments have, so far, entered for the Punjab Commission Cricket Tournament, to be played this winter:—1st Gloucestershire Regiment; 14th (P. W. O) West Yorkshire Regiment; the Black Watch, the North Staffordshire Regiment, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the Supply and Transport Corps, the 5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers, and the Royal Berkshire Regiment.

BRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a fact, a regrettable fact, but one which admits of no denial that, as Gamaliel points out, there are many fine players, much finer players than I ever pretended to be, who persist in playing the Heart convention. The immorality of it does not deter them. Nor does fine play in cards necessarily or even commonly imply fine theoretical reasoning. The controversy, as a controversy, is much too old and worn out to be worth reviving. Everything that could be said on either side has been said over and over again. It is a matter of temperament, and as long as the rules permit that kind of play, men of a certain temparament will adhere to the Heart convention, which is distinctly immoral, just as others will adhere to the prophylactic Spade, which is pusillanimous and, in my opinion, (though I own that there is no room for dogmatism here) foolish. I have been through the mill so often, I have challenged and met so often and to so little purpose every accredited champion of the opposite school, that I may fairly, I think, claim now the privileges of an Emeritus and leave combat in the arena to younger and more ardent controversialists. In carrying the Heart convention to its logical conclusion I thought to make a useful and a highly-prized parting gift to my adversaries. I like Gamaliel's letter; there is a tone of friendly welcome about it, and a pretty wit. I thank him much for that "contortionist convention," a fine label, and accurately expressing another form of the objectionable desire to evade the well established principles of the English school of card players, like the Heart convention belonging rather to poker than to such a dignified game, as, alas! now defunct Whist, and its regal successor Bridge. I should be proud indeed to think I had been in any real sense the Gamaliel to a set of such rising players as my amiable critic.

Had I read the preceding, as to-day I read the last article of "Cut Cavendish," I should inevitably have been goaded into vehement protestation. "Facit in dignatio versus," or bridge correspondence. I have seldom read anything more elementary and more poorly reasoned. One example, out of half a score, this single letter supplies. His reason for going Hearts on a bad Heart hand is that if you leave it, your partner may go Spades or Clubs. But, unless he has a hand good enough to carry you, this amounts to saying that you had better make a certainty of losing tricks, and incur a probability of losing the game, in Hearts, than take your chance of losing one or two tricks in Spades or Clubs. No advice can be worse. A very little reflection will expose equally serious flaws in almost all his reasoning.

ACE OF SPADES.

SIR H. PRIMROSE, K. C. B., C. S. I., has been obliged, for reasons of health, to withdraw from the Royal Commission on Indian Decentralisation. His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. Charles Hobhouse, M. P., Under Secretary of State for India, to take Sir H. Primrose's place.

A TARIKERE correspondent writes:—"Mr. L. E. Kirwan shot a very fine bison in the Kathlekan forest (North Mysore) on the 17th instant. The head measures, span 42 ins., from tip to tip 34 ins., girth at base of horn 18½ ins., all round 67 ins. This is supposed to be the record for these parts, and is at any rate the best bull that has been shot in this neighbourhood for very many years."

A CHINESE coolie was charged at the Mixed Court at Shanghai recently with wilfully damaging telephone wires. The Court ordered the man to wear the cangue for five days. At the conclusion of the hearing a spectator naively suggested that a more fitting punishment would have been to compel the man to ring up people on the telephone for the clerks in a busy office for five days, a suggestion for making the punishment fit the crime upon which the Magistrate refused to act.

ARRIVALS BY THE OVER-LAND MAIL OF 11TH OCT.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Macedonia," Commander C. D. Bennett, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 11th Oct., brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Abd ul, Mrs A
Battye, Capt A B
Becher, Mr R A and Mrs
Bannatyne, Mrs W S
Becher, Col A L and Mrs
Boyd, Mrs G E L
Callis, Mr C E
Colomb, Mrs R P
Curtis, Mrs J H
Cotton, Capt W L and Mrs
Cameron, Miss
Clarke, Mrs H O
Craigie, Mrs and Miss
Corydon, Mr T and Mrs
Cameron, Miss V
Carpenter, Mrs F H
Cameron, Miss S
Cumine, Miss S
Daly, The Hon Mrs and Miss
Dunsmon, Capt W O
Doney, Mr S
Deane, Mr B R
Devue, Mr E M
Evans, Mr and Mrs
Elsmie, Maj. and Mrs
Edwards, Mrs T O
Forbes, Mrs M M
Fry, Mr J S and Mrs and child
Fraser, Miss G
Fanu, Miss
Finke, Mr A J and Mrs
Fitzgerald, Mr F H and Mrs
Garrett, Capt R
Garrett, Mrs and 3 children
Gibb, Miss S
Grewyer, Mrs V E
Gordon, Mrs W B
Grant, Mrs F C
Greig-Smith, Miss
Good, Miss J
Gremshaw, Lt R W W
Goodall, Mr R and Mrs
Graham, Mrs J M
Hodges, Mrs J
Hodges, Miss D and M
Hennessy, Mr G and Mrs
Hope, Miss G
Hunter, Mr J de G
Howell, Miss
Harding, Mrs C
Jamieson, Miss J
Jones, Miss H F
Kelly, Genl F H and Mrs
Kensington, Miss
Kershaw, Mr V A
Keane, Miss
Ketchen, Miss
Knox-Niven, Capt H W
Killock, Miss H B
Lupton, Mrs W G and 2 children
Lowendler, Mr F and Miss
Lillie, Mrs G E and 2 children
Lovett, Mrs H and infant
Lillie, Mr G E
Leakie, Miss
Liverside, Mr S G
Lord, Mr W T
Mosse-King, Mr R C H and 2 children
Montcath, Lt J R
Mackinnon, Mrs H J and 3 children
McDowell, Maj J A
McDougall, Miss M
Maconachie, Mrs E
Maxwell, Maj and Mrs
Marshall, Mr L C S and Mrs
Nevison, Mr R W
Overend, Mr T B G
Owens, Mrs and Miss
Oliphant, Mrs
Oswald, Mr W Mrs and infant
Pugh, Mr L P and Mrs
Prophet, Miss
Powell, Mr C E
Pugh, Mrs A J
Rogers, Mrs W
Roy, Mr G and Mrs
Redon, Maj G S
Robertson, Mr L H
Robertson, Mr A H
Rich, Lt-Col W H D Mrs and child
Rose, Mrs R G
Robertson, Miss M
Robertson, Miss G H
Reid, Mrs
Smith, Mr A and Mrs and child
Steinstrand, Mr G S
Stevens, Miss E
Sandys, Mrs, Miss and 2 children
Stewart, Mr D M
Thomson, Miss J
Treves, Miss
Thomas, Mrs G and 2 infants
Tate, Mrs O L
Walker, Mr A C
Walker, Mrs and child
Wright Mr J and Mrs
Way, Miss
Whitshaw, Miss M H
White, Miss E
Williamson, Mr R M
Wade, Miss
Wheeler, Miss E
Wheeler, Miss N M
Will, Miss H J
Whitteli, Mrs and Miss
Weeden, Rev E St C
Waller, Maj E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Aikman, The Hon Mr Justice
Aikman, Mrs and Miss
Anderson, Lt-Col J
Anderson, Mrs
Anderson, Miss J A
Anderson, Mr A R
Armour, Mr J B
Austrain, Mr E W
Batrye, Mrs
Baikies, Mrs J C
Bates, Mr F A
Beghie, Major H S
Beynon, Major
Beechey, Mr H
Beyts, Mr E A
Blackwood, Mr J R
Boyd, Mr T C and Mrs
Bowles, Brig-Genl F A
Brenan, Mr J O L
Bricel, Mr H A
Bruce, Capt and Mrs M
Burt, Mr H P
Burt, Mrs and Miss
Burrows, Lt H M
Bull, Mr H F
Byde, Mrs E A
Causton, Mr C J
Carey, Mr W L
Casey, Mr T H
Campbell, Capt T
Camine, Miss S
Chaldicott, Capt and Mrs W H
Chitty, Mrs
Colclstrom, Mrs and infant
Cox, Mrs and infant
Cox, Mrs P
Cowie, Mrs D W
Crapp, Mrs H A
Curroy, Mr V F
Cuffe, Mr T W and Mrs
Cubitt, Miss H A
Davrer, Mr A F
Dale, Mrs
Dallaporta, Mr and Mrs
Davies, Mr P
Daley, The Hon
de Carteret, Mrs R and infant
de Hovar, Mr A R
Douglas, Mr P H
Duke, Mrs F W and Miss
Dunagne, Mr F G and 2 Misses
Dunn, Capt E G
Dyson, Mr and Mrs R C
Elliott, Mrs A
Ellis, Col C O
Emerson, Mr and Mrs E C and infant
Everitt, Mr W H and Mrs
Ewans, Mrs M M
Farquhar, Mr R J
Fitzmaurice, Capt Lord C
Forbes, Col A W and Mrs
Ford, Major H B
Forsyth, Mrs W and Miss
Fox-Strangways, Mr
Fraser, Major W S and Mrs
Gamin, Dr N M Mrs and infant
Gayer, Mr E C
George, Mr and Mrs S
George, Mr E R
Goodene, Mr
Gosst, Lt C B
Gourju, Mr P E and Mrs
Grant, Mr H
Grant, Lt-Col F C
Grantham, Col O F
Grayburn, Mr L M
Greenshields, Mr R S
Grossmann, Mr and Mrs J
Hallifax, Mr B W
Harkness, Capt G F T
Hankin, Mrs E H
Hearn, Capt G R
Heaton, Mr B
Hill, Mrs C H A and infant
Hobbs, Mr H
Hodgson, Mr
Hope, Miss
Hughes, Sir W and Lady
Ismay, Mrs
Jacob, Col S L and Mrs
Jackson, Mr E R H
Jennings, Mr G E
Jones, Miss K F
Johnstone, Major H W and Mrs
Kehl, Mrs F
Kehl, Mr
Kensington, Mrs and child
Kennedy, Mr W H
Kerr, Mr F S
Kidd, Mrs and child
Kidd, Mr W
Kinlock, Mr H B
Lancaster, Mr and Mrs H
Leveson-Gerow, Mrs
Levry, Mr and Mrs H A and child
Livinstone, Lt-Col J P
Lomax, Mr W
Longstaff, Miss
Luman, Mr R
Leventhorpe, Mrs M
Lowenadler, Mrs and Miss
Mahapre', Mr J
Marsh, Lt G H
Mead, Major H
Mackertish, Mrs and child
Macnabb, Mr R J
Macnabb, Miss
Mackenzie, Mr H E
Macpherson, Mrs O W
Macleod, Mr H H
Manning, Mr P E and Mrs
Marsden, Mr S
Marr, Mr A
McMaster, Mr B
McRobert, Mr A
McInnes, Mr P
Mehta, Mr and Mrs B R
Michael, Mrs W H
Miller, Mr E
Mitchell, Miss
Mitchell, Capt W J
Mull-by, Mr J T
Mullins, Mrs M B
Murray, Mr V
Murray, Mr D S
Nelson, Mrs
Netherland, Mr C
Newmarch, Col L S
Normaman, Mrs B
Norton, Mr H B
Nugent, Miss
O'Donnell, Mrs G P
Patterson, Mr H C
Peiniger, Mr W P
Perry, Mr and Mrs W A
Peeton, Mr J B
Pillar, Miss
Pitt, G N A
Prentis, Mrs C
Pash, Mr and Mrs L P
Pugh, Mr R A C
Rait, Capt J W F and Mrs
Rattray, Major
Raw, Mr W
Reid, Miss M C
Ridsdale, Rev A C
Rettigen, Mr and Mrs H A B
Ruddle, Mr W H
Rues, Mr O A
Rynes, Mr A E
Sparkes, Mr H W and Mrs
Skinner, Mr J O C
Stanley, Sir J and Lady
Staniforth, Mr G F
St John, Capt P F
Sassoon, Mrs and Misses
Sassoon, Mr D
Scott, Mr C J
Scott, Hon B
Seconde, Mr and Mrs E
Selcer, Mr
Sethna, Mr and Mrs P C
Sherring, Mr and Mrs H
Sime, Mr J
Skene, Mr J G
Smith, Mr W
Sullivan, Mr and Mrs J T and child
Thompson, Mr J
Thompson, Lt-Col W A
Thorns, Mr R S
Turnbull, Mr D N and Mrs and Miss
Turner, Major F W C
Tyler, Mrs C
Varley, Mr
Vassar Smith, Miss
Vander, Gricht-Lt P T
Waite, Mr N E
Warburton, Mrs
Walkert, Dr F M
Walker, Mrs F
Walmsley, Mr W H and Mrs
Walpole, Miss
Warburton, Mr P
Watson-Smyth, Mr R M
Waterfield, Mrs and infant
Wetherall, Miss
Wickins, Rev W J and Mrs
Wilson, Mrs A
Will, Capt and Mrs D A E
Wilson, Mr A D
Wilson, Mr V C
Windham, Major G
Wood, Mrs W H
Wyndham, Mr P
Young, Mr J W

FROM BRINDISI.

Allan, Dr A S
Collins, Mr B A
Dickinson, Capt A T S
Knight, Major W
Millard, Mr W S
Murdock, Mr G
Murray, Hon A D
Richards, Mr Justice
Spalding, Capt W B
Swayne, Capt D D
Talbot, Mr G R H
Wengle, Mr H

FOR KARACHI.

Bagley, Miss J B
Bailey, Mrs and infant
Baker, Lt Col R
Booth, Mr J S
Dawson, Mrs and infant
Fermr, Capt M L
Gibbs, Mr and Mrs H M
Gold, Mr P T
Handford, Rev W B
Howe, Col R B
Kelly, Genl F H and Mrs
Knox, Mrs E
Lushington, Mrs W N
Miller, Mr D
Murray, Mrs E S
Osborne, Mrs
Parsons, Lt Col
Smart, Mr and Mrs W
Smith, Mr I
Stewart, Major and Mrs
Sullivan, Mrs E L
Woodhouse, Capt

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Belleville, Mr J
Elpinston, Mr S
Galbraith, Mrs
Kershaw, Mr A V
Masson, Mr C J Mrs
Sloon, Mr J K
Sloan, Miss M G

FOR SYDNEY.

Hay, Miss

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P.&O.Co's. steamer "Persia," Captain Haughton will sail to-day for London, with the English Mail of the 26th October, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

Ahmad, Mr S
Annax, Mr W C
Axis, Mr S Abdul
Arbuthnot, Mr James
Anderson, Mr C
Anderson, Miss
Bhakerz, Mr J L
Berriff, Mr A
Bilgrami, Mr
Bari, Mr Syed
Boyers, Mr
Baszanger, Mr
Bird, Mr
Brass, Mr A J
Butler, Mr R T
Cobban, Mr J
Chairmen, Mrs and 2 children
Childers, Miss C
Childers, Miss D
Chabot, Mr V H
Clarke, Mrs and child
Clarke, Mr L A G
Clarke, Mrs and infant
Denny, Major Mrs E W
Daly, Mr C D
Efford, Mrs and child
Ford, Mr
Greany, Mrs J P
Gill, Mrs C H
Gracias, Mr H D
Gibbard, Mrs T and child
Gubbay, Mr G A
Gee, Mrs F W child and infant
Haines, Mr H H
Hug Mr Abdul
Hug, Mr Shamsul
Henderson, Mr A C
Imrie, Master S
Jacob, Mr and Mrs F
Jeejeebhoy, Mr M D
King, Mr J S
Kelly, Capt W D
Kumar, Shri Juwan Singh
Kumar, Shri Dielver Singh
Lee, Mr Mrs O E
Lee, Mr H E
Lennox, Mrs
Lee, H H
McLeish, Rev A
Musgrave, Mr F
Nairne, Miss
Nag, Mr B K
Oligail, Rev A H
Oligail, Mrs and child
Polybank, Mr and Mrs
Rai, Mr C
Richardson, Mr W
Razaddin, Mr Syed
Rose, Mrs C S
Rendall, Mr C
Reid, Mr and Mrs
Singh, Mr M
Smith-Dorrien Lt-Genl, W L
Smith-Dorrien, Mrs child and infant
Scott, Capt W
Troupe, Mrs R S and infant
Thompson, Mrs S J
Thew, Mr and Mrs and infant
Umeganie, Mr S
Vaid, Mr
White, Mr H G Norman
Wilson, Mr and Mrs F
Wilson, Miss and child
Ward, Mrs
Yate, Col and Mrs

FRIEND RAN AWAY WITH IT.

We have sold as high as 40 Vibrators from the good that one did. All are convinced after single trial. Please read the following:—

LAHORE, *August 4th*, 1907.

Dr. Sanden Company, Calcutta.

Gentlemen,

I am using the Vibrator as for general exercise, but I have lost my Vibrator. A friend came over and I showed it to him and he was quite taken up with it . . . . He threw down the money and ran away with it. So please be good enough to send me another one as soon as you get this letter. I am sending Rs. 10 by Money Order.

(Sd.) B. E. WILLIAMS.

THE SANDEN HEALTH.

VIBRATOR

MECHANICAL MASSAGE.

Gives forth true Vibration. It can be used at home and can be regulated at the will of the user. Over 700,000 in daily use. Recommended by Doctors and Scientific Men everywhere.

If your chemist has not received his supply from us send a postal and we will send you one by V. P. P. post paid for

Rs. 10.

If you cannot call, send for FREE BOOKLET, (English or Gujarati) telling you all about Vibratory Massage.

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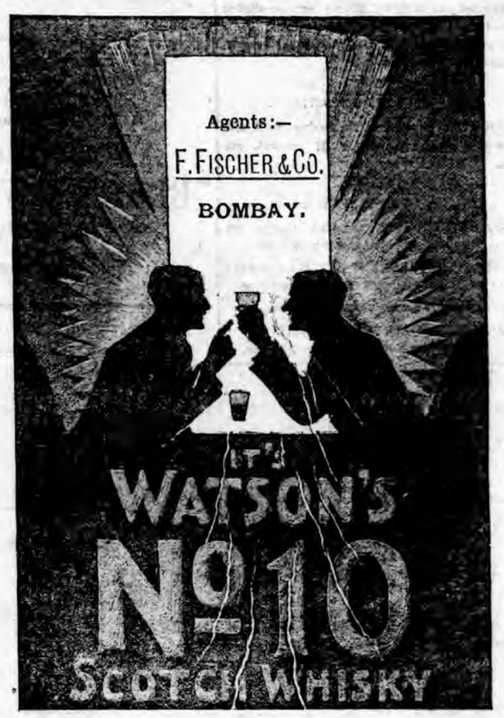

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1907.

THE EIGHTH GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

INCLUDING a couple of acting appointments, the Marquis of Hastings, who arrived in India as the Earl of Moira, was the eighth of our chief rulers. After his namesake the great commoner had been elevated to that rank forty years previously. He reached India ninety-four years ago and left it in the early twenties of last century after almost a decade of office, during which he added largely to the Company's territorial possessions, although like some of his predecessors he came to the East with convictions opposed to a further extension of our dominions. But, as in Wellesley's case events so shaped themselves that war was practically the only alternative, and although the Directors, who preferred fat dividends to the transitory glories of campaigns, caviled at his forward policy and its resultant cost, they made him donations extending in all to eighty thousand pounds, and as was the practice of those days, impeached him. His treatment in the latter respect was much less rigorous than that applied to Clive or Warren Hastings, and was limited to a verbose debate in the Court of proprietors in which his policy was condemned or applauded, according to the inclinations of the speakers, and some unjust criticisms were levelled at him, inspired by his supposed secret connection with Palmer's banking house at the Nizam's capital. In our present heritage of unrest and sedition, Hastings is chiefly recollected as the originator of a certain useful regulation which enabled the Government of the day to deport and incarcerate flamboyant and dangerous expositors of the gospel of disaffection without preliminary legal proceedings, and has evoked questions and protests without end from Sir Henry Cotton and his disingenuous disciples. The great Governor-General, has been subjected to what Sir William Hunter has aptly termed the "improving form of biography," penned from a strictly official standpoint, containing a procession of soulless paragraphs which give few indications of the personality of the deported worthy, or the impulses that stirred him to great acts of policy which have left their impress on the pages of history. Hastings, who had a considerable talent for letter writing as well as administration, maintained a large correspondence with friends in the West, and the muniments of more than one old English family contain epistles from him which have never been revealed to the public gaze because they contain reflections on his Indian colleagues and whilom masters in London which the circumstances of the time made it undesirable to reveal. But he also kept a private diary during the first lustrum of his exile which is such a useful and explanatory index to the official side of his rule that it is a pity the record was not continued for the next four years, as we should then have possessed a peculiarly interesting document concerning the Indian occurrences of the early portion of the last century. No reason has ever been assigned for its abrupt termination at the close of 1818, but the lack of leisure had probably something to do with its abandonment, as Hastings was Commander-in-Chief as well as principal civil administrator, and he frequently notes that he has been too much occupied with State concerns to write up his diary regularly.

This interesting relic of the days when the Hon'ble John Company was gradually recognising that empire-building was a more profitable pursuit than the placid absorption of dividends derived from imports and exports, was originally published by a member of the Marquis' family half a century since. Indian bibliographers may possess copies of the book and it is probably to be found in a few public libraries, otherwise it had become extremely scarce, so the reprint recently produced by one of the Allahabad presses will doubtless find purchasers amongst those interested in the important period of history covered by Hastings' Governor-Generalship. The diary opens with his arrival at Madras where he underwent his first experiences of the exigencies of oriental etiquette, which in those days required the chief ruler of the Company to embrace and to submit to be hugged by feudatory princes who came to avow their fealty to Government as personified by its principal representative. The pleasant functions which initiated the career of the new satrap in Madras were soon exchanged for the hard realities inseparable from the position, as within a few weeks of his arrival at Calcutta Hastings records that "the situation of a Governor-General, if he really fulfil his duties, is one of the most laborious that can be conceived," a conviction which has since been uttered publicly and privately by many of his successors. He found the Government in a state of financial embarrassment, but as the Home Board demanded funds, one of his first duties was to remit a considerable sum in gold, and a few months later he was able to replenish the treasury by the loan of two and a half millions sterling which was arranged with the ruler of Oudh. It was on his recommendation that the Nawab Vazir was raised to kingly rank, a similar honour being offered to the Nizam of the period. The latter, however, declined it on the ground that the Delhi Emperor, who still languished in royal penury amidst the ruins of a vanished empire, held the prerogative of bestowing honours and that the acceptance of them from the ompany would be an infringement of the royal privileges. The Oudh Prince was troubled with no such scruples, and he and his successors ruled as kings until Dalhousie substituted annexation for the anarchy and administration of their house. The anomalous position of the Company with regard to Delhi attracted Hastings' attention soon after his assumption of the Government, and his diary contains frequent references to it and his determination to make British authority paramount throughout India—a decision which led him to decline to meet the Emperor personally, although he received deputations from the Mogul ruler.

Hastings came to India with visions of a peaceful proconsulship which should enable him to inaugurate an era of economic and social progress, but very early in his career it became apparent that there were troublous times before him, as a few months after reaching Calcutta, he records : "We are engaged in captious bickerings with all around us. On my taking the reins of Government into my hand, seven different quarrels likely to demand the decision of arms were transferred to me." Most of those disputes were with small Indian states, but the war with Nepaul, which was proclaimed at Lucknow within a year of his arrival in India, was a more serious affair involving two compaigns but resulting in a peace between us and the Gurkhas which has remained unbroken since Hastings' day, and which converted the brave mountaineers from dangerous enemies to useful friends and allies. The Pindari war, the campaign against the Peishwa which added most of his territories to our possessions, the subjugation of Holkar, followed in rapid succession, so that the first lustrum of Hastings' administration was spent in making alterations in the map of India, instead of the realization of the peaceful anticipations he brought with him to the East. He found time, however, to make the longest tour undertaken by any Governor-General before the advent of railways. His wanderings extended as far north as Saharanpur and the Dhun Valley ; he visited all the cities of Upper India with the exception of Delhi, receiving dozens of native rulers who were in subordinate alliance with us, and making them still more friendly by his considerate and courteous treatment. The pages of his diary abound with references to those meetings and of his conversations with princes who have long since joined the great majority, interspersed with his own reflections on the condition of India, its diversified peoples, and the difficulties of "making the Court of Directors understand that their territorial possessions here are not precisely like an estate in Yorkshire, or that they are not to expect as blind a compliance with their instructions in the one case as they might in the other" The volume contains many interesting glimpses of the personages and occurrences of those days which still appeal to us, as scarcely anything worth preserving escaped the Governor-General's observation, even to the manufacture of wine which appears to have been an Anglo-Indian industry of the period at Patna, where Hastings mentions tasting good products from the local vineyards. The diary was abandoned at the close of his fifth year of office, the last entry alluding to the demise of the Jeypore ruler and the barbarous ceremonies attendant upon it, concerning which the Governor-General makes some appropriate reflections, although it was not until some time later that *Sutti* was prohibited throughout India.

A NEW BOOK ABOUT SHAKESPEARE.

SHAKESPEARE has at last found a place in the English Men of Letters Series by the recent publication of Professor Walter Raleigh's excellent monograph. When we first noticed some time ago the announcement of a book of Shakespeare by Walter Raleigh, the juxtaposition of these two familiar names of Elizabethan times led us at first to form strange hopes. Can it be that the courtly poet and politician whom we picture to ourselves as throwing his velvet coat with a true courtier's instinct, over the mud in the road for the great Queen to pass over it, had written a life of his great contemporary whom he must have often seen as an actor before the Queen and her Court, and that the manuscript lay forgotten all this while, for nearly three centuries, in some old Elizabethan mansion, till it was discovered by a lucky hand and was about to be published by Messrs. Macmillan ? The wish was certainly father to the thought, and the hope was too delicious not to be hugged. What would the English-speaking world not give for such a precious find as a biography of the immortal poet written by a contemporary, and especially such a contemporary as Walter Raleigh who had caught some of the sparks of his genius ? But alas ! the hope was no sooner entertained than it had to give way to bitter disappointment. The truth dawned upon us that the great Walter Raleigh had written no life of Shakespeare and had left behind him no such manuscript to be discovered or published in the twentieth century : such a manuscript must be invented, not discovered, if the twentieth century was anxious to get it ; and no doubt a future William Ireland may one day arise to supply this want, if future generations should show too much anxiety to get it. The author of the book announced in Messrs. Macmillan's list was indeed Walter Raleigh—but with a difference. He was indeed Ajax, but not the great Ajax, son of Telarnon, but only Ajax the son of Oileus. He was not the famous Sir Walter Raleigh, the bright star of the Elizabethan and Jacobean firmament, but Professor Walter Raleigh, famous also, and a star too, but of a lesser magnitude shining at a lower altitude in the literary heavens.

Naturally the book of the Professor having unwittingly disappointed us when it was *in posse* by raising false hopes owing to the identity of names, for which of course the author was not responsible, we bore it a sort of grudge when we got it *in esse*, and were disposed to be very critical in our attitude towards it. But we confess that the Professor's handling of his subject appeared so masterly from the very first chapter, that we forgot the initial disappointment, and long before we came to the end of his pleasant eight chapters recognised that here we had found at last just the sort of book about Shakespeare which we needed. We have a wholesome dread of reading new books on him, and about him and around him. They, as a rule, throw no new light on the subject, and are indeed a weariness of the flesh to read. Of the making of books on Shakespeare and on every mortal thing connected with him, there seems to be no end, and every year sees some new ones produced. To us, the greatest proof of his genius is furnished by the fact that he is not buried under the weight of all this huge mass of literature about him as another author, not similarly gifted, would undoubtedly have been long ago. But Professor Raleigh's book is not of this kind. He certainly does not say anything that is absolutely new, nor has he made any special researches. But his presentment is so graceful and natural and in good taste, that we do not mind the absence of research—and, after all, one does not want research in such a popular presentment of Shakespeare. If we want minute research about the details, most of them petty we must say, we know where to go for them. Mr. Sidney Lee has well nigh exhausted this mine, in which he has worked conscientiously, and almost surfeited us with the results. What we wanted was to get a clear view in proper perspective of the main ascertained facts of his life and life-work, with just enough of sound criticism of this work and a sane appreciation of his genius. This is precisely what we get in Prof. Raleigh's pleasantly written little book of two hundred pages. And we are duly grateful to him for giving us this much and no more. If he had been more ambitious, he could have easily expounded this tiny duodecimo into a thick octavo. But then he would have failed of his mark. As it is, Professor Raleigh has achieved a distinct success in a task fraught with great difficulties, and has made an addition to the literature about our great bard, which is not superfluous but which long needed to be made. India can take some little pride in this work, for its author first began his literary career as a Professor at Aligarh College.

THE FINANCES OF SIAM.

KING CHULALONGKORN is returning to his own country to find its finances temporarily in anything but a happy state, according to the budget estimate of the Finance Department. The report on the estimates shows that the expected revenue for the current year amounts to 50,700,000 ticals and the expenditure chargeable to revenue to 56,261,524 ticals. The deficit is due to both an expected falling off in revenue and an increase in expenditure of about four and two million ticals, respectively. The bright prospects for the rice crop may reduce the deficit to a certain extent, for, besides an estimated decrease in revenue from opium and the Chinese poll-tax, the revenue from spirits and from farms is expected to decline on account of smaller bids from the farmer as a result of the poor rice crop of last year. In three provinces the experiment is being tried of arranging for the distillation of indigenous spirits under Government supervision, and of collecting the excise duty thereon without the intervention of farmers. The experiment appears to be promising, and, if found successful, will be extended to other provinces. The drop in opium revenue is due to the farmers' bids of the preceding years having been unduly inflated and to internal disputes amongst the holders of the principal farms, leading finally to Government intervention this year. Over the greater portion of the country now the business of purchasing the raw opium, preparing it for consumption, and arranging for its sale through dealers, is in the hands of a department of the Ministry of Finance. This change is expected to have beneficial effects, for it relieves the financial administration of the uncertainties and dangers of the system of revenue farming. Up to now nearly half the public revenue has been farmed out, but for some time it has been felt that the amount of dependence which is placed on the revenue farmers constitutes not only an element of uncertainty in finances but a degree of danger. Other sources of revenue that show a decline are land and fishery taxes, customs and railway traffic and telegraphs. The decrease of nearly one million ticals in the Chinese poll-tax is due to the fact that the tax is a triennal one, which fell due last year. The question of making the tax an annual one is under consideration. The impost corresponds to the capitation-tax on the Siamese inhabitants, which is an annual charge. The system was first introduced to encourage Chinese immigration, but the advantages of Siam are now well known in the Southern provinces of China. One of the causes of increased expenditure under the heading of Ministry of the Interior is the establishment of plague hospitals in the provinces which have become a necessity, owing to the fact that the disease, which was kept out of Siam for many years, has at last found its way into the country through Bangkok, though fortunately the epidemic has, so far, been on a small scale. In concluding a general survey of the year and coming prospects the report says :—"It will be seen that, notwithstanding the reduction of revenue this year, the general position of the country is good and its prosperity undoubted." By far the most important reform alluded to in the report is the fixation of a proper standard of value for the tical. The rate decided upon was one shilling and sixpence, and though, so far, the effect has not been apparent, it is expected that it will ultimately cause a cessation of the importation of rupees.

HIS EXCELLENCY Colonel Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G. C. M. G., previous to his departure for India to take up his new appointment as Governor of Bombay, signified his intention of joining the Imperial Service College Trust and accepting the position of a Vice-President. His Excellency further was good enough to express the desire to make the good work of the United Services College better known in India.

MR. KEIR HARDIE left for Poona by the passenger train yesterday afternoon. Mr. D. E. Wacha was at the Victoria Terminus Station to see him off.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. "R. Rubattino" from Genoa left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 25th instant.

THE Director General of Commercial Intelligence leaves Simla on the 1st of November and arrives in Calcutta on the 3rd.

THE Excelsior Cinematograph entertainment on the maidan announces a change of programme from to-night.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. "Levanzo" from Hongkong left Singapore for Penang and Bombay on the 24th instant.

THE *Englishman* learns that the Bengal Government has appointed a small Excise Commission at which the Calcutta Temperance Opinion is to be represented. The Commission meets immediately.

A SERIOUS fire broke out in the record room of the Central Telegraph Office at Calcutta on Thursday morning which was happily discovered in time and put out by the signalling staff in about twenty minutes. The cause is unknown.

A NUMBER of Bengalis were charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta on Thursday with being concerned in the recent riots in Chitpore. Most of the cases were heard and adjourned, but two juveniles were sentenced to whipping, ten stripes each.

THE "Globe" is very unkind to Mr. Keir Hardie. It observes :—"The Bengalee papers state their opinion that Mr. Keir Hardie is not a man, but an angel. If the truth of the last part of the sentence creates some doubt, few will be inclined to dispute the first."

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

(BY A FREE LANCE.)

MOUNTED SPORTS.

SATURDAY afternoon was gala day in Marine Lines and at the Gymkhana. It was the last afternoon of the Mounted Sports and formed a fitting climax to its two very excellent predecessors. All society at present in Bombay was there. The only disappointment in a very pleasant afternoon's amusement was the absence of His Excellency, who had intimated his desire to be present and his willingness to present the prizes—action on His Excellency's part which was most highly appreciated by every member of the Gymkhana. It is little spontaneous acts of this sort that make a Governor well-beloved to the public. His Excellency's presence was looked forward to with the most pleasurable anticipations by every one, and our disappointment was proportionately great when we learned that through slight indisposition he was unable to come. Everyone will agree that to pass through so trying a day as Friday in the present state of the Bombay climate is a very severe ordeal indeed. In His Excellency's absence the prizes were most graciously presented by Miss Russell. I noticed Mr. Cadell and Captain Greig (Won't they have to make him a Major !) the respective Private and Military Secretaries, also the Hon. Mr. Younghusband from Sind. His Excellency is to be congratulated on having so eminently sound a Private Secretary. Everyone knows Mr. Cadell in Bombay and everyone has the same high opinion of his independence and straightforwardness. Captain Greig is being tried in rather a new sphere, but if he is the same sportsman he was a dozen years ago, when I first had the pleasure of making his acquaintance, he should be a most successful and popular Military Secretary.

It is to regretted that the very arduous social duties of his new office must necessarily mean that we shall see less of him on the cricket ground, He is deserting the cricket ground for the racquet court, and the tennis court for the drawing room, and it is certainly a mighty big change.

AFFINITY STAKES.

But I have wandered somewhat afield from the Mounted Sports. Quite the feature of the afternoon was the riding of Mr. and Mrs. St J. Graham in the Affinity Stakes. Indeed, I think their last run, when Mrs. Graham took the ring and her husband the peg, both going at top speed, was the event of the meeting. Not being a horseman myself, I speak with diffidence, but I should say it would be difficult to come across a better mounted and more fearless pair of riders. Most of us regret that Mr. Donald Graham is no longer an active participator in these sports, although he tugged the pseudo pig with great skill ; but life is not all beer and skittles and mud sports, excellent as all these are. *Place aux dames* ! and first place to Mrs. McCausland, who won the Aggregate Cup for the second year running and most of the prizes at the annual meeting. It is no slur upon the other ladies to say that few of them sit a horse so steady and straight as Mrs. McCausland does. It is really extraordinary to what degrees of grace and what of awkwardness a woman can attain when she sits upon a horse ! Mr. Moore was the most successful horseman and added another to his very long list of triumphs on the flat and across country, by winning the Stewart Aggregate Cup. Mr. Moore is a most effective horseman but be he is a jockey all the time. I confess that I think the palm for elegance and grace must be given to Mr. Griffiths of the 26th Cavalry, new Adjutant of the Body Guard. Of course it is Mr. Griffith's profession to ride and it must be admitted that he is an adept. Others who were well to the fore were Captain Pratt, Mr. F. R. Hill, Mr. T. L. Roberts, and Mr. Scott. Captain Pratt seemed to win so many prizes that I don't quite know how Mr. Moore can have beaten him for the Aggregate Cup. Mr. T. L. Roberts has the advantage of "top hole" mounts, and when other memories of this year's mounted sports fade, Chortler will stay with me. In speaking of the ladies it remains to say that there was not nearly so keen competition as last year. Mrs. Rumbold's very strong chance of being at the top was dissipated by her early departure for a better land—I mean Simla. Mrs. Nash and Miss Cromelin also took but little part.

MR. HENDERSON GREY.

It remains to speak of the arrangements and those responsible for them. Of the former it may at once be said that they could not have been improved upon. I do not believe that any similar sports have ever been so entirely free from grumble or complaint. If there had been a chance to grumble, it would have been seized upon, and the fact that there was no grumble shows there was nothing to grumble about. This is almost entirely due to the indefatigable energy and tact of Mr. Henderson Grey, who has every reason to be very proud of the success that has attended his efforts. As is the new pavilion to Mr. Haig Brown, so are the Mud Sports to Mr. Henderson Grey. Mr. Grey's two most active assistants were Mr. Webb and Mr. Wimbush. There were many others who rendered the most valuable assistance, and it would have been very strange indeed had anything gone wrong, the whole organisation was so perfect. The B. B. and C. I. Band which played on Saturday hardly did itself justice for some reason that is not apparent. The G. I. P. Band on the contrary provided the most excellent selections of music on Wednesday and Thursday. The Sergeant Instructor of the Light Horse rendered invaluable services throughout the three days of the meeting and was the recipient of a pair of field glasses at the prize-giving, which he very well deserved. Everyone will regret that another nine months must pass before we shall have another of these pleasant meetings on the Marine Lines Maidan.

CERTAIN NOVELS.

Some time ago I made some remarks on certain novels, with especial reference to 'The Yoke.' Since then I have read a novel about which there has been much discussion. It is called 'Three Weeks' and is by Miss Eleanor Glynn. If I am rightly informed, the authoress is an elderly lady who lives quietly somewhere in the country, and who first made her mark with 'The Visits of Elizabeth.' I have heard that book described as wicked. All I can say is that the book is not half so wicked as the majority of mankind. It certainly is not a hill-top book and it is, perhaps, just a trifle snobbish and vulgar. On the other hand it has the uncommon merit of being amusing which, in a novel, covers a multitude of sins. 'Three Weeks' stands on a quite different and far higher plane. Admitted that it is highly improbable, that it is superlatively sensuous, that it is horribly unconventional, that it must shock the narrow-minded and the puritans,—it nevertheless is a masterpiece and touches on tragedy. It is true that those who live in walled gardens may describe the book as vicious ; at the same time there is not an indelicate word or thought in the book. It is sensualism spiritualised and it is essentially clean. It is the apotheosis of love. I am well aware that those who shut their eyes to what goes on amongst men, will condemn what I say. But I find no virtue in pretence. It is idle to judge of conduct by a theory of morals, which has no recognition amongst men. What I say of 'Three Weeks' is that, judged by what men think and do, it is essentially a clean, almost a noble book. Life is full of passion, generally degraded and besmirched. 'Three Weeks' idealises passion. It disregards the marriage vow, but not without reason. Best of all, it is an ideal of constancy. I confess that, once one gets over the improbability of the circumstances that make the story possible, the rest is quite beautiful. To my way of thinking it is a very big straightforward book. The vulgar sensualist may read the book and misunderstand it altogether, but to those who look for beauty and joy in things, here is a treasure. I cannot but think the picture of the woman's face at the beginning to be the one blot on a masterpiece. Nor do I wish to be understood to say that it is a book to be read by everyone. To those who have been brought up in the hothouse of unreal moral conditions prescribed by society, it may well be anathema marenatha. But to those who have burst the prison walls and joined hands with nature once more, this book must be beautiful and true. Do not give it to the children brought up in ignorance of what is happening every day. They will not understand it. But to the man who knows how ordinary men talk and think, this book will come as a beautiful thing.

TIKKHA GHARRIES.

To pass for a little from contentious matters to those upon which we are all agreed, may I be permitted to mention a very common and very dangerous use of tikkha gharries at the present time. Along that part of the gharry where you rest your elbow when the hood is down, there runs a rod of brass, which ought to end up smoothly bevelled into the frame of the hood. In many gharries at present, whether owing to the abnormal monsoon just past, this rod is broken and projects in a sharp uneven end, and the unsuspecting 'fare' rests his arm upon the folded hood. Presently he moves his arm, and lo ! There is a rent. I have had two jackets ruined in this way in the last few days. I suggest a police inspection of gharries and the disqualification of all those dangerous to clothing, for the reason I have mentioned, until the necessary repairs are effected. In this connection let me also caution all individuals not to sit down on basket chairs without careful consideration. They are also a fruitful source of unseemly and destructive rents. Attention to these little matters will probably considerably reduce the annual expenditure on clothes. While I am on the subject, may I ask whether it is an offence under the Police Act for a gharrywalla to lay himself and his feet down to sleep on the back seat of his tikkha whilst waiting for his fare at the theatre or at a dinner party ? All I know is that, if it is not an offence, it certainly ought to be, and the fine should be very heavy. I think it would come in under leaving his horse and gharry without proper control, and I should suggest immediate and numerous prosecutions of the offenders

MR. KEIR HARDIE.

I should like to end up by saying that apparently Mr. Keir Hardie has not done half the foolish things he has been credited with. The English mail papers' remarks on his visit strike me as being balderdash. I was never an admirer of Mr. Keir Hardie, but it appears to me he has on the whole been more circumspect than might have been expected.

MOTOR NOTES FROM HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

Our all too brief "hot season" is at an end, and our "rains" have set in with November. In short, the three fine days and a thunderstorm which constitute an English summer have come and gone, and the mere pleasure motorist has either stored his car, or is trying to sell it. Than the selling of a second-hand car there is no more heart-breaking task. On the other hand, the large numbers of really excellent cars that may be got at the end of the season, many of them scarcely used, for as little as two-thirds, or even a half, of their original cost, tend to make the pursuit of motoring more general among people of moderate means. A certain number of these second-hand cars, I hear, are being bought and refurbished specially for export to the East. With polishing, and new tyres it will be difficult to distinguish them from new cars. It is to be hoped they will not be represented as such to unsuspecting novices.

Whilst at Home we are in the face of cold and consistently wet weather, in many parts of the East the rains have ceased and the sun is gathering his accustomed strength. As we shiver under the icy blast, we think regretfully upon the conditions which make the "peg" or the "stengah," with the ice chinking in the glass, an acceptable gift of the gods, giving an added joy to the fizz of the syphon. In this connection we are all familiar with the handy "Sparklet." Its sphere of usefulness has been extended in a manner that should meet with an even greater appreciation among motorists than it does in connection with H_2O. The Sparklet inflator should prove a boon to motorists in the East as obviating the labour of pumping. The principal drawback to its use in our colder climes is the tendency for moisture to condense and freeze on the bottle. In the winter most motorists at Home will prefer the pump. In using the Sparklet, by the way, special attention should be given to the valves. It was in the latter connection that most of the troubles I experienced in the tropics arose. The gas with which the Sparklet is charged appears to escape more readily than air, necessitating more frequent inflation. I found a film of glycerine on the valve-pplug a good preventive. Attention to the rubber disc in the valve cap, also, will often save a good deal of leakage. As regards percolation, this is, with the Sparklet gas, as with air, largely a question of the quality, thickness and condition of the rubber.

A device which, if all that is claimed for it in theory works out in practice, should eliminate all valve troubles, is the "Sans-Valve" tyre. This is a tyre so constructed that any sharp instrument may be driven through it, and withdrawn, without causing an escape of air. The way in which the valve is got rid of is in the peculiar construction of the inner tube, which is built of three layers, the inner being of rubber, the intermediate of half-vulcanised and the outer of vulcanised rubber. On withdrawal of the pointed instrument, the aperture closes up automatically. In order to inflate the valveless tube, a hollow needle, to which the pump is attached, is thrust into it. For what length of time the tube will stand such treatment only experience can show ; but, at least, its construction should make its air-retaining qualities more perfect by preserving the "life" of the tyre over longer periods. If its other puncture-resisting abilities are equally good, the "Sans-Valve" tube marks an advance towards tyre-perfection. How it will behave under conditions of high temperature is another question.

Messrs. James Neale and Sons of Birmingham are placing on the market an improved type of screen, with a metal instead of a wooden frame. To prevent jarring, the glass is cushioned in rubber and felt. The metal frame gives a very showy and light appearance. The advantage of the metal frame is, of course, obvious, in that it is not affected by heat or damp.

A most luxurious car, designed for the Indian market, has been on view at Messrs. S. F. Edge's showrooms recently. The fittings and appointments of the car make it a vehicle de luxe for a hot climate. The chassis is a 40-h. p. six-cylinder model on which is fitted a most comfortable limousine body by Mulliner. The seating is arranged for eight passengers, and electric lights are fitted, also a small electric fan.

The commercial motor vehicle has achieved a triumph in the recent trials organised by the Royal Automobile Club. The trials were of the most exacting nature, and have proved conclusively the efficiency of the new mode of road haulage. The effects are stated to be already making themselves felt in the orders to hand by various manufacturers who are preparing for active business in this direction. Fiat Motors, Ltd., have anticipated in their heavy vehicle and export department, the foreign demand that always follows Home successes. Agencies are now established in India, Egypt and elsewhere, and negotiations are in progress for further representation in Ceylon, Straits Settlements and the East generally. Fifty cars are being built to orders received from India, and twelve will be sent to Cairo during the next few months.

The motor-car has made its appearance at last on a postage stamp, Bosnia and Herzegovina having issued a new stamp in which a motor mail-van is portrayed. Here is a hint for Siam which is always ready to adopt new and original ideas in postage stamp design.

The Daimler Company have just appointed as their agents for the Straits Settlements and the Malay Peninsula, Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Ltd., of Singapore. Messrs. Guthrie have already shipped out one of the latest models of Daimler carriages.

Following upon the news of the "Adams" landanette built for King Menelik, come details from the Adams Manufacturing Co. respecting two interesting forms of cars which they have supplied to W. Northrup McMillen, Esq., of Juja Farm, Nairobi, British East Africa, a remote corner of the globe which has, up to the present, been unassailed by the most modern method of transport. One of these cars is a four-cylinder 30-h. p. touring car, the other being a 25-h. p. van. As in most cases the roads take the form of roughly beaten tracks intersected by rivers and streams, the cars have been designed to enable the driver to take water nearly three feet deep, and to negotiate the most rutted paths without fear of damaging any portion of the chassis. This form of car-design should also prove useful in many parts of the East where roads, as such, are practically non-existent.

THE Chinese cultivators in the interior of the Celestial Empire are taking kindly to the cultivation of the Irish potato. It is said that large numbers of the peasantry in the "East country" are raising the tuber in immense quantities, and that the restaurants and eating houses have discovered that the potato admirably takes the place of the more expensive yam. If the Chinese decide that the venture will pay, it may safely be assumed that the future of the potato in China is assured.

THE AMERICAN FINANCIAL CRISIS.

LITTLE EFFECT IN LONDON.

Great Financiers Organise Aid.

MORE HEAVY FAILURES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

Telegrams from Pittsburg state that receivers have been appointed for the Iron City Trust Company, with deposits amounting to 1,700,000 dollars.

The Market remains closed.

Advices from New York states that the Hamilton Bank, with deposits of three million dollars, and the Empire City Savings Bank, with deposits of 3,300,000 dollars, have suspended payment.

The runs continue on Dollar Savings Bank and the Trust Company of America, but all demands have been met.

The Market opened strong and buoyant on the intervention of the big financiers, but later relapsed below yesterday's prices.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

A violent slump occurred on the New York Market at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. A feverish rally followed on the announcement that a pool had been formed at the instance of Mr. Pierpont Morgan to enable brokers to close their operations to-day. The pool has already lent twenty-five million dollars.

The Southern Steel Company of Birmingham, Alabama, has failed. It has a capital of twenty-five million dollars.

A run has begun on the Union Trust Company of Providence, Rhode Island.

Owing to the suspension of the State Bank of Nevada, the Governor declared yesterday, to-day, and Saturday to be legal holidays.

LATER.

The Bank Examiner has announced that the accounts of the Hamilton, Twelfthward and Empire City Banks show that all are solvent. The two former banks suspended payment for want of ready cash. Altogether a better feeling prevails.

Mr. Cortelyon says that it is only the rash and unreasonable demands of depositors that endanger the situation.

NATAL MINISTER DISAPPEARS.

Believed Victim of a Crocodile.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

The Natal Attorney-General, Mr. Labistour, has disappeared while hunting in Rhodesia.

It is believed that he has been devoured by a crocodile.

THE "LUSITANIA."

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

The "Lusitania" has arrived at Queenstown, after a passage of 4 days, 22 hours, 53 seconds, an average of 23·61 knots per hour. The weather was bad.

THE KING AND THE ARMY.

The Territorial Scheme.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

The King will entertain at luncheon on Saturday the Lords Lieutenant, in full uniform.

His Majesty is expected to address them on the Territorial Army Scheme in which he is taking the deepest interest. Mr. Haldane will probably be present.

THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

The Great Eastern Manifesto.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

It is generally assumed that the Great Eastern Railway Manifesto represents the decision of the Companies as a whole.

Mr. Bell complains that it has made the position of Mr. Lloyd George most awkward if he desires to offer conciliatory proposals.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

New Cabinet Formed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

The *Times'* Teheran correspondent telegraphs that a Cabinet has been formed with Nasir-el-Mulk as Premier and Minister of Finance, and Mushir-ed-Dowleh as Foreign Minister.

CANADA AND ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

Imperial Government's Aid Sought.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

A telegram from Ottawa states that the Cabinet has decided to ask the Imperial Government to endeavour to get the Indian Authorities to prevent the emigration of Hindus, who are totally unsuitable to Canada.

THE "EMPRESS OF CHINA."

Salvage Operations.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

The s. s. "Empress of China" is being pumped out and the damaged cargo has been unloaded.

THE ATTEMPT ON LORD ASHTOWN.

Enquiry into the Outrage.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25

Mr. Birrell has paid a visit to Glenahery and, it is reported, will appoint a Commission to enquire into the explosion at Lord Ashtown's Lodge.

THE CALABRIAN EARTHQUAKE.

Many Deaths and Enormous Damage.

RAIN AGGRAVATES THE PANIC.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES OF RELIEF.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

Later reports show that many villages in Calabria have been ruined or half ruined.

The ancient Cathedral of Gerace, containing works of art, collapsed with the earthquake.

The Pope is much grieved, and is sending money to the homeless.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

The damage done by the Calabria earthquake is widespread.

Ferruzzano has been completely destroyed and two hundred persons have been killed.

The Government is hurrying relief measures.

LATER.

Rains are aggravating the sufferings of the Calabrians, who are camping out in the open. Three shocks yesterday intensified the panic. The damage is most widespread, scarcely a village escaping.

COURT SCANDAL IN GERMANY.

Remarkable Revelations.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

Count von Moltke has brought a libel action against Herr Harden, the Editor of "Zukunft" and the revelations which are being made in the course of the hearing are astounding Europe.

Persons lately in the Kaiser's entourage are charged with the grossest offences. Herr Harden declares that the greatest pressure was employed to attempt to compel him to remain silent and he is desirous to call the Kaiser as a witness.

The Court has ordered the attendance of Prince Eurenburg, who on June 5 resigned his position as A.-D.-C. to the Kaiser, while Count Kuno von Moltke resigned his post of Commander of the Berlin Garrison owing to press revelations that they belonged to a clique which was unduly influencing the Kaiser and obtaining positions for friends.

THE VICEROY'S COMING TOUR.

Reception Preparations at Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 25.

In view of the approaching visit of the Viceroy to Burma the Lieutenant-Governor will arrive in Rangoon from Maymyo via Prome on the 5th of November in order to be in touch with the local officials in connection with the preparations now being carried out for the Viceroy's visit. The amount of public subscriptions has reached half a lakh of rupees and an adequate idea of how all classes are combining to accord Their Excellencies a befitting public reception may be gained from the following programme :—

The Burmese community will erect a typical archway which will take precedence in the processional route. The Madras community will display their taste in Phara Street in the centre of Rangoon. Banks and commercial houses, the Delhi jewellers of Messrs. Goonamal Parasram and Company will be the next, followed by the Madras Hindus whose archway will stand close to the Lower Burma Chief Court. Not far off the Chetty of the money-lending community will erect a similar triumphal archway, while the Suratee or Bombay merchants will show their loyalty by putting up a fine gallery further on. The Rangoon Mahomedans will make a similar display and after Their Excellencies have passed under these beautiful structures, they will be led into the Chinese quarter whose loyalty will be manifested in the production of several archways of a strikingly beautiful character. Next in order will be the combined schools pandal, then the Rangoon College pandal, and finally the Karen community's arch which will stand on Leeds Road just outside the gates leading into the beautiful grounds of Government House.

In view of the fire which destroyed one of these archways when the Prince of Wales visted Burma, the archways will be erected sufficiently high to admit of the fire engines passing through them.

THE CHITPUR RIOTING.

Further Investigation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

Mr. Donald Weston, who has been specially deputed to continue inquiry into the recent rioting in Calcutta, will open his court to-day in the Chief Secretary's room, Writers Buildings. Up to last evening only two complaints had been received in writing in respect of looting which, the *Indian Daily News* says, is due to an unfortunate misunderstanding. One was from a shopkeeper named Sotish Chunder of Guluthakur's Lane and the other from a clerk (Purno Chunder Neogi) in an insurance office. The Press will be admitted to the inquiry.

LATER.

Mr. D. Weston was in attendance at the Bengal Secretariat at 10 o'clock sharp this morning, prepared to open an enquiry into the rioting in Chitpur. When he took his seat, there were only two complaints for him to open. One of the complainants announced that he could not attend the inquiry personally and the other notified that he had a case to place before him. Mr. Weston had, therefore, to adjourn the enquiry, but fixed no date.

STEAMER IN DISTREES AT PENANG.

Help Sent from Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 25.

News reached Rangoon to-day that the steamer "Unity" had been picked up disabled at sea and towed into Penang. The s. s. "Clan Mackintosh" left Rangoon to-day for Penang and Singapore with rice cargo and will tow the disabled vessel to Singapore where she will be docked.

MR. KEIR HARDIE.

Visit to Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 25.

Mr. Keir Hardie arrived here to-night and was received at the station by a crowd of Brahmins from the City. He was driven to Poona Hotel with shouts of "Sivaji ke Jaya" and "Bande Mataram." He was accompanied by Mr. Tilak, Rao Saheb Deodhar and Dr. Patwardhan.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

Useful Railway Innovation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 25.

Through the instrumentality of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, it has been arranged between the G. I. P. and the P. and R. Railways, for the convenience of homeward bound passengers from Lucknow and Cawnpore, to run a first class carriage between the former station and Jhansi by the train leaving Lucknow at 8-50 a.m. and Cawnpore at 11-5 a.m. arriving at Janshi at 5-35 p.m. every Friday throughout the year. Passengers arriving in this carriage at Jhansi will, however, have to change at that station into the Delhi-Bombay Postal Special, but, if the carriages on the latter train are found to be full on arrival at Jhansi, the Lucknow carriage will be attached to the Postal Special and run through to Bombay. This new arrangement has already been brought into force.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

One Vacancy Remaining.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 25.

The nomination of Sir Walter Lawrence to the India Council leaves one vacancy in the full tale of fourteen, namely that occasioned by the death of Genera Badcock. Ordinarily a soldier would be expected to succeed, but Mr. Morley may consider that Mr. Egerton and Colonel Barr sufficiently represent the military interest.

The *Pioneer's* Army correspondent says that it is considered unlikely that General Barrow will get the seat on the Council and that it is possible another native gentleman may be nominated. Nothing in the Act, the *Pioneer* points out, prevents this. The matter rests entirely with the discretion of the Secretary of State.

TEMPERANCE IN ASSAM.

Anti-Opium Crusade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

A Dibrugarh telegram to the *Bengalee*, dated yesterday, says an anti-opium conference, attended by numerous residents and delegates from Assam, was held there on the 19th and 20th instant. They condemned (1) the use of opium by the people of Assam; (2) the growing of the newly acquired habit of ganja and decided to submit a memorial to the Government praying that steps be taken to gradually check these habits. It was also resolved to establish a temperance association in Assam with permanent committees in each town.

WANTED IN AUSTRALIA.

Arrest of Punjabis at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 25.

A telegram was received by the Commissioner of Police, Madras, from the Inspector-General of Polices Sydney, requesting the Commissioner to arrest two Punjabis, named Gajjar Singh and Sundar Singh, who stood charged in Sydney with a criminal offence punishable with 12 months' hard labour and to seize the sovereigns that might be in their possession. Accordingly on arrival in Madras they were arrested with three hundred odd sovereigns in their possession, on a provisional warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The two men were remanded yesterday till the 31st of October so that by that time the papers and escort may be got ready to send them to Sydney.

THE E. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

Lord Minto Becomes Honorary Colonel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 25.

Lord Minto has consented to become Honorary Colonel of the E. I. R. Volunteers. During the last few days the Corps has received additional distinction in that Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Dring, V. D., who has been in command for more than six years, has been appointed by Lord Kitchener to be Aide-de-Camp on his Personal Staff. The Corps was formed in 1869 when the members were but 844, while now with a strength of 2,416, it is not only the largest volunteer corps in India but the largest anywhere in the Empire. Quantity without quality is no great thing, but in this case both may be said to exist in equal proportions, for of the total number of enrolled members 36 only failed last season to render themselves efficient and of these 35 were prevented from doing so by circumstances entirely beyond their own control.

INDIAN TEA.

Decrease in Exports to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

A special cable from London to the *Englishman*, dated October 24, states that it is estimated that the Indian Tea exports for the United Kingdom will be from ten to fifteen million pounds below the total of last year.

THE ELECTRICITY ACT AMENDMENT.

Approved by the Karachi Chamber.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 25.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has expressed its approval of the amendments proposed in the Indian Electricity Act, especially of that under Section 3 by which the administration of the special law governing electrical enterprises should for the present be assumed by the Government of India and not by Local Governments.

GENERAL SMITH DORRIEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 25.

General and Mrs. Smith Dorrien arrived here by the Quetta Mail last evening and were met at the Cantonment Station by a number of Military Officers including the General and Staff to bid goodbye. General Smith Durrien and family left last night by the Mail for Bombay en route to Poona.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE AT KARACHI.

Practically Ended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 25.

The strike of the men employed in the Workshops at the Cantonment Railway Station is practically over. About 500 men resumed work this morning on being assured they would receive increase in wages.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

Distress Prevailing in N. India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

The agricultural situation throughout Upper India is becoming daily more grave. This week's crop telegrams show that in the United Provinces three-quarters of the autumn harvest has been wholly lost over a large tract, while a complete failure has occurred in Hamirpur and part of Etah. The agricultural operations are almost entirely suspended in Central and Lower Doab. Takavi is eagerly sought and is being freely distributed enabling numbers of earthern wells to be dug. Fodder and supplies are reported a sgetting dear and scarce in fourteen districts, but cattle are still in fair condition and the Local Government are preparing hay in forests for importation into districts requiring it.

Wheat is being imported from the Punjab and Saugor. Prices are now above scarcity rates. Labourers can find little work ; begging is increasing in Bahraich. Poor houses are being opened and test works will begin in South Allahabad District in a fortnight.

In the Punjab wheat is above scarcity rates in the south-east and very high elsewhere, while other food-grains are generally above the scarcity level. In Delhi Division cattle are getting weak in Sialkot for want of green fodder, but their condition is reported as good elsewhere though fodder is already scarce in Delhi and parts of Lahore and Shahpur, while canals are running low in Hissar, Delhi and parts of Lyallpur.

In Rajputana no immediate distress is apprehended by the authorities, the rain in August having given water and fodder and relieved those owning cattle and irrigable land from their anxiety. Prices of food-grains are so high, however, that relief measures are expected to become necessary later on to certain classes of population in Eastern and Southern Rajputana, also in parts of Marwar, Ajmer and Kishangarh.

Remissions of land revenue and agricultural advances are already being arranged in Ajmer, Merwara and the Native States are reported as also taking up these questions.

In Central India the prospects are described as bad everywhere and the prices are still tending upwards.

In Bombay Presidency the standing crops are described as withering in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Bijapur, Baroda, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, and Palanpur, but the autumn outturn will be fair to good in Gujarat and North Deccan.

The situation as a whole appears now to be that the United Provinces and the South East corner of the Punjab are in far grave distress which becomes daily more likely to become converted into famine as the rain holds off. In Rajputana and Central India the position is less serious though here also some relief measures are likely to be required whereas in Bombay Presidency rain might still save the situation.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 23rd October :—

There was slight rain during the week in parts of Kolaba, Kanara and Dharwar. More rain is generally needed for the standing kharif crops and rabi sowing. Standing crops are withering in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Bijapur, Baroda, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha and Palanpur, otherwise they are in good condition except for slight damage by rats in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar, by insects in parts of Karachi and Bijapur, and by locusts in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nasik and Ahmednagar. Harvesting of kharif crops continues in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan, Belgaum, Baroda, Gutch and Kathiawar. The preparation of lands for rabi sowing is in progress in parts of Sind and East Khandesh. Rabi sowing continues in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Deccan, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch and Palanpur. The supply of fodder and drinking water, as adequate except in parts of Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock generally is in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and canals is sufficient except in parts of Sind, Nasik, Sholapur and Baroda. The quantity of food-grains purchassble per rupee in the Karnatak in 19 to 46 per cent, in the Deccan 9 to 40 per cent., in the Konkan 17 to 30 per cent., in Gujarat 23 to 56 per cent. and in Sind 30 to 41 per cent. less than normal. During the week ending 12th instant 27 persons was relieved gratuitously in Belgaum. In South Deccan, Karnatak and Konkan the kharif outturn will be fair to good. In Gujarat and North Deccan late sown kharif, covering a very wide area, will be almost a total failure if no more rain falls within this month. Rain next month will be beneficial to rabi crops generally. Sufficient employment is available for the labouring classes and there is no immediate necessity for relief measures, but the situation in North Gujarat and West Khandesh is being closely watched.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY SMASH.

Eleven Killed at Kotkapura.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 25.

A most disastrous collision occurred in the North-Western Railway at Kotkapura station between a passenger and goods train owing to the native driver running against the signals. Eleven passengers were killed outright and twenty-five seriously injured. Both engines are badly damaged and two-third class bogies and the first goods wagons are smashed.

LAHORE, OCTOBER 25.

A collision occurred between No. 9 "up" passenger train from Delhi to Lahore and No. 154 "Down" goods train at about 6 a.m. on Thursday morning at Kot Lakhpat station. Two third-class bogie carriages and a brake van of the passenger train were considerably damaged as also the engines of both the trains. Eleven third-class passengers were killed and about 27 injured. It appears that the Station Master of Kot Lakhpat made over the "Line Clear" ticket for the "up" passenger train which was to have run, through to a Bhistie to deliver to the driver of the running through train. Instead, however, of giving it to the driver of this train the Bhistie made the "Line Clear" ticket over to the driver of the goods train which was standing in the station siding and the train was started. The passenger train just then coming up dashed into it with the above results. The passengers were transhipped and those who had been injured were conveyed to the hospital in Lahore. The driver of the passenger train is among the injured while the second guard escaped unhurt although the brake van was smashed to pieces. Before evening a diversion had been effected and trains are now running through.

INDIAN NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Progress Made in the Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

At yesterday's meeting of Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association at which Her Excellency the Countess of Minto presided a paper upon the progress made was read by Mrs. Davies, Chief Lady Superintendent. Four centres for nurses have been opened in Eastern Bengal and Assam. Nurses recently selected in England are coming out immediately and three more branches are likely to be established before the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was realised for the fund out of the proceeds of the recent concert given by the Viceroy's band here and Rs. 700 from a Gramophone performance.

THE DINAJPORE RIOT.

Mr. Morton, and not Mr. Norton to Prosecute.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

The "Bengalee" was wrong in announcing the other day that Mr. Norton is going to prosecute the boys in the Dinajpore row. It ought to be Mr. Phillip Morton, who also prosecutes the pleader who is charged with assaulting Messrs. Coates and Smart.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Seditious Meetings Bill.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT PRESENTED.

IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

Lord Minto presided at to-day's Council Meeting and the only business was the presentation of the Select Committee's report upon the Seditious Meetings Bill. This report is signed by all the Members of the Select Committee subject to a minute of dissent on the part of Dr. Rash Behary Ghose and Mr. Gokhale. The Council adjourned to the 1st of November when the measure will be debated.

In presenting the Select Committee's report Sir Harvey Adamson explained the changes which have been introduced which are of far-reaching character. The notice required to be given before a meeting can be held is reduced from seven to three days, the wording is altered so as to make it that a meeting does not become a public one merely because political subjects are mentioned at it, and Local Governments are empowered to exempt any particular classes of meeting such as municipal meetings from the operation of the Bill. The provisions relating to the seizure of writing or printed matter which is distributed are dropped out altogether, the Government have also decided that it is not necessary for the operation of a repressive measure of the kind to be made permanent and now accordingly propose to limit its operation to three years. Notices proclaiming areas under it are also to have effect only for six months after which they must be renewed if it is found necessary to continue them.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following is the report of the Select Committee :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to make better provision for the prevention of meetings likely to promote sedition or to cause a disturbance of the public tranquillity was preferred, have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our report with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto. In accordance with the suggestion which has been made to us we have limited the operation of a notification issued under clause 2 to a period of six months, but at the same time have empowered the local Goverment to issue fresh notifications from time to time as it may think fit. In response to representations which we have received we have altered the definition of "public meeting." In clause 3 by striking out from sub-clause (1) of that clause everything following the words "any class or portion of the public" the passage omitted has been modified and transferred by us in its modified form to sub-clause (1) of clause 4. The effect of the changes we have made is twofold :—(1) in the first place the presumption in sub-clause (3) of clause 3 is limited and confined to the public character of the meeting and there is no presumption that any meeting is of an inflammatory character. (2) The class of public meetings in respect of which notice or permission is required by clause 4 is narrowed and restricted. (3) In clause 4 in addition to the change already indicated we have substituted the word "three" for the word "seven" as we consider that three days' previous notice of a public meeting will be sufficient. We have also inserted a sub-clause excepting certain public meetings from the provisions of the clause. The addition has involved a slight consequential amendment in clause 6 (1). In sub-clause (3) of the same clause we have substituted the word "public" for the word "such" (4) In clause 5 we have introduced the word "public" before the word "meeting" in order to limit the power of prohibition expressly to public meetings. A similar addition has been made in sub-clause 6. (5). In clause 7 we have inserted words in order to show that this clause is not intended to overlap clause 4. We have also omitted from this clause the words relating to writings and printed matter as we are of opinion that those words give too wide a power. (6) It has been represented to us that there are objections to placing this measure permanently on the Statue Book. We recognize the force of this view and we have therefore added a clause to the Bill limiting the operation of the measure to a period of three years. (7) The Bill has been duly published in accordance with the order of the Governor-General. (8) We think that the Bill has not been altered so as to require republication and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

The following note of dissent is appended.

Apart from our objection to the Bill itself we think that further alterations are necessary in some of the clauses. The definition of a public meeting in clause 3 is unsatisfactory and should, we think, be abandoned. At any rate sub-clause 3 of clause 3 should be deleted. In clause 4 we think the words "a political grievance" should be substituted for the words a political subject. In clause 5 the power of prohibition should be restricted to those public meetings only that are mentioned in clause 4 and in clause 9 the period should be reduced from 3 years to 1 year.

(Sd.) RASH BEHARY GHOSE, G. K. GOKHALE.

THE AMENDED BILL.

The Bill as now amended is as follows :—

A Bill to make better provision for the prevention of meetings likely to promote sedition or to cause a disturbance of the public tranquillity.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the prevention of meetings likely to promote sedition or to cause a disturbance of the public tranquillity, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1907.

(2) It is extended to the whole of British India, but shall have operation in such provinces only as the Governor General in Council may from time to time notify in the "Gazette of India."

2. (1) The Local Government may by notification in the Official Gazette declare the whole or any part of a province in which this Act is for the time being in operation to be a proclaimed area (Ordinance No. 1 of 1907).

(2) A notification made under sub-section (1) shall not remain in force for more than six months, but nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to prevent the Local Government from making any further notifications in respect of the same area from time to time as it may think fit.

3. (1) In this Act the expression "public meeting" means a meeting which is open to the public of any class or portion of the public.

(2) A meeting may be a public meeting notwithstanding that it is held in a private place and notwithstanding that admission thereto may have been restricted by ticket or otherwise.

(3) A meeting of more than twenty persons shall be presumed to be a public meeting within the meaning of this Act until the contrary is proved.

4. (1) No public meeting for the furtherance or discussion of any subject likely to cause disturbance or public excitement, or of any political subject, or for the exhibition or distribution of any writing or printed matter relating to any subject shall be held in any proclaimed area (Ordinance No. 1 of 1907) (1) unless written notice of the intention to hold such meeting has been given to the District Superintendent of Police or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, at least three days previously, or unless permission to hold such meeting has been obtained in writing from the District Superintendent of Police or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be. (2) Any officer of police, not below the rank of an Inspector, may, by order in writing, depute one or more police officers or other persons to attend any public meeting for the purpose of causing a report to be taken of the proceedings.

(3) Nothing in this section shall apply to any public meeting held under statutory or other express legal authority, or to public meetings convened by a Sheriff, or to any public meetings or class of public meetings exempted for that purpose by the Local Government by general or special order.

5. The District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, may, at any time, by order in writing, of which public notice shall forthwith be given, prohibit any public meeting in a proclaimed area if in his opinion such meeting is likely to promote sedition or disaffection or to cause a disturbance of the public tranquillity.

6. (1) Any person concerned in the promotion or conduct of a public meeting held in a proclaimed area contrary to the provisions of section 4 shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

(2) Any public meeting which has been prohibited under section 5 shall be deemed to be an unlawful assembly within the meaning of Chapter VIII of the Indian Penal Code and of Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

7. Whoever, in a proclaimed area, in a public place or a place of public resort, otherwise than at a public meeting held in accordance with, or exempted from, the provisions of section 4, without the permission in writing of the Magistrate of the District or of the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, previously obtained, delivers any lecture, address or speech on any subject likely to cause disturbance or public excitement or on any political subject to persons there present, may be arrested without a warrant and shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

8. (1) The Regulation of Meetings Ordinance, 1907, is hereby superseded.

(2) Nothing contained in this Act shall affect the previous operation of the said Ordinance or anything duly done or suffered thereunder or any obligation or liability incurred under the said Ordinance or any punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against the said Ordinance, or any investigation or legal proceeding in respect of any such obligation, liability or punishment as aforesaid, and any such investigation or legal proceeding may be instituted or continued and any such punishment may be imposed as if the said Ordinance had not been superseded or had not expired.

9. This Act shall continue in force until the expiration of three years next after the passing thereof.

PROTEST FROM MADRAS.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 25.

The Vakils' Association of Madras has forwarded a telegram to the Government of India respectfully but emphatically protesting against the Seditious Meetings Prevention Bill. It states that the Bill has been hurriedly prepared and protests against its being passed during the Simla sessions as the time between the introduction and the passing of the measure into law is wholly insufficient for public discussion.

VIOLENT ESCAPED PRISONERS.

Sentences of Transportation Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 25.

Three of the eight prisoners under trial for escaping from the Kunyanmon Police Outpost are now being prosecuted for robbery committed while they were at large in the districts around Pegu. They disguised themselves by painting their foreheads and throat and then threatened to shoot with the rifles they stole from the Military Police guard some villagers if they did not provide them with food and money. They demanded three thousand rupees from their victims who through fear of losing their lives gave them the little money they possessed and the jewellery worn by their daughters. The robbers then fired a shot and left the village. They met a woman selling sweets whom they commanded to give them food and handed her a broken gold bangle in lieu of payment. The police soon got on their tracks and after hiding for several days in the jungle they came to Rangoon where they were arrested and the jewellery stolen was recovered. Their rifles were found in the place where they had secreted them before coming to Rangoon.

LATER.

This afternoon the trial was concluded of the three under-trial prisoners who escaped from Kunyanmon police outpost and committed robbery near Pegu. They were found guilty and sentenced to seven years' transportation and have still to be tried for escaping from lawful custody on 26th of August.

THE SANYAL CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

A Bogra telegram to the "Statesman" dated 24th says :—In Durga Chandra Sanyal's case the police have submitted a charge sheet under Section 324 (grievous hurt). To-day the Government Pleader appeared for the prosecution and applied for an adjournment on the ground that all witnesses were not present. One of the principal witnesses, Mr. Smart, was also ill and unable to appear, the investigating officer was absent and he has not been properly instructed. The case was accordingly adjourned to 31st instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

Major Fowler, 22nd Punjabis, is appointed Commandant of that Regiment.

Capt Naylor, 36th Horse, is transferred to the 74th Punjabis.

Majors Millar and Peterson, 46th Punjabis, are appointed Commandant and 2nd-in-Command respectively of that regiment in succession to Colonel Ranken whose tenure of office has expired.

Lieut MacNabb, 38th Horse, is appointed Personal Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Major Muspratt, 30th Punjabis, is appointed Commandant of that regiment vice Colonel Dobbie whose tenure of office is about to expire.

Major Woodyatt, 3rd Gurkhas, is appointed Commandant of the new Battalion of Gurkhas, now 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkhas.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the separation of Jhansi and Nowgong from the Jubbulpore District Military Works and their formation into a separate charge under an Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer with Headquarters at Jhansi.

It is ruled by the War Office that a Corporal Shoeing Smith, Royal Artillery, must have a Carriage Smith's certificate before promotion to Farrier Sergeant.

Brigade and Divisional training and Royal Artillery practice camp in the 8th (Lucknow) Division are cancelled but if the agricultural conditions permit, a small column of manœuvres will be carried out in the vicinity of the Brigade Headquarters, the columns being supplied as far as possible from their station. A Station Staff Officer of the 3rd Class has been sanctioned for Multan with effect from 1st June, 1907.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir George Clarke, after exactly a week's stay in Bombay since his arrival on Friday the 18th instant, left for Poona last night *en route* to Mahableshwar. As the departure was private, no special preparations in honour of His Excellency were made at the railway station. Sir George Clarke, accompanied by his Military and Private Secretaries, drove up about 11 p. m., in a carriage and pair, escorted by two Sowars of the Body-Guard, to Victoria Terminus, where he was met by Mr. Collister, acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway ; Mr. J. B. W. Biddle, Superintendent of G. I. P. Railway Police ; Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner, and Mr. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Bombay Police ; Syed Sirdar Ali Khan ; the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn ; and Syed Shumsuddin Kadri, Oriental Translator to Government. After a few minutes spent in conversation, His Excellency got into his saloon carriage, and the train whistled out of the station at 11-15 p. m. His Excellency was accompanied by Captain J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Private Secretary. Dr. H. Cogill, Medical Officer ; Captain E. G. Drummond and Captain E. F. Solly Flood, Aides-de-Camp, and Captain D. H. Talbot, extra Aide-de-Camp. Mr. Biddle accompanied the train to Poona. Mr. J. Romer, Traffic Inspector, and Inspector Fleming, of the G. I. P. Police, went in charge of the train. The train was timed to reach Poona at 5-55 a. m. to-day ; and His Excellency was to leave Poona by motor at 7 a.m., arriving at Mahableshwar at 11 a. m.

An epic on burglary has been composed by Bebert, of Mont Parnasse, who knows what he is writing about, says the "Daily Telegraph's" Paris correspondent. His counsel in Court read the poem. When he had done, the Court gave Bebert two years for a burglary, and wished it could "sentence him for his verses."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

The Railway Crisis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

Mr. Fuller, one of the junior Liberal whips, and Mr. Runciman who besides performing the duties of Secretary to the Treasury is a sort of under study to Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons, have referred at political meetings to the Anglo-Russian Convention, but neither can be said to have been illuminating. Perhaps at the Lord Mayor's Banquet, if not before, some person in higher authority than Mr. Fuller and Mr. Runciman may deal with the subject in a more serious and satisfactory manner. Mr. Lynch, M. P., Colonel Yate and other authorities wonder why the Foreign Office failed to consult the recognised experts whilst the negotiations were in progress. In the *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon a "Diplomatic Correspondent" professes to explain the reason why our Government did not take into their confidence a greater number of the pioneers of British influence. "The answer," he says, "is that they were thoroughly frightened six months ago ; the whole question was very much hanging fire, Russian credit still lacked vitality, and France continued to press the necessity of concluding as rapidily as possible an understanding with Russia—lest 'Germany should put a spoke in the wheel.' It would appear that no incentive more effective could have been contrived. Germany is so greatly our enemy that we seem to discern her machinations everywhere ! Even when the Agreement was published, the Press of France and England declared Germany to be 'much chagrined' at the brilliant English success." As a matter of fact, however, Germany, as an official explained to him, positively gains by the Agreement, her old ally Russia having actually induced England to declare in effect that in the Persian Gulf British interests are solely concerned with the waterway and the seaboard. German commercial interest and its political agents, already at work in the Karun Valley, will no longer fear opposition from England, since they will be within the zone of their more friendly neighbour Russia. The same writer, while he repudiates the notion of there being any secret clauses, says it is none the less the fact that the Anglo-Russian Convention as it now stands does not make a clean sweep of difficulties, as was at first supposed by the public and the Press, and exchanges of Notes, which for long may remain entirely confidential, will continue, at intervals, for some time. He points out that Russia has been given considerably more than Lord Salisbury, the orginator of the principle of separate spheres of influence, ever contemplated, and by so doing have left certain British interests wholly abandoned. For instance, from Isfahan to Karun River, Messrs. Lynch, a well-known British firm, obtained the concession for road-building, and duly constructed the road. They hold a concession for another road, which, by the terms of the present Agreement, will lie almost wholly within the Russian zone. In this locality Russian agency had no power compared with the English ; but hereafter the position will, of course, be reversed. Sir Arthur Nicolson our Ambassador at the Court of the Tsar seems, however, to have no misgivings as to the value of the Convention, though he may and doubtless does disregard it from another standpoint. Speaking at a dinner in the English Club at St. Petersburg on Wednesday he said it was a source of the deepest gratification to him to have taken part in the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement. Without entering upon politics he would say that the Agreement was capable of affording more than a mere adjustment of frontier questions. He thought that, with the continued co-operation of the Press, it would create an atmosphere of good feeling which could not fail to promote commercial relations to the mutual advantage of both countries.

"CHEPARZ BUCHE."

To be or not to be, that is the question. Is India to officially, or rather, is official India to participate in the Franco-British Exhibition ? A week ago it looked as if the question had been decided in the negative; indeed, the Indian Committee had actually abandoned the idea of organizing an Indian section; but the situation has undergone a change. There is now again talk of something being done. Certain statements published here as to the cause of the Committee's withdrawal are not, I understand, entirely accurate, but there is no doubt that it is largely if not solely a matter of pounds, shillings and pence. As is pretty well known a conditional offer of £10,000 was made. The Committee apparently thought that insufficient, and desired that another £10,000 should be set apart in case of need but only to be drawn upon if necessary. Eventually the conditional offer of £10,000 was withdrawn, the India Office at the same time expressing its willingness to place at the disposal of the Indian Committee a small sum—£5,000 I believe—to be spent apparently at their discretion in helping exhibitors of Indian arts, industries and products. The Committee did not, it would appear, seem inclined to undertake the difficult task of making grants-in-aid, and practically washed their hands of the whole business. But, as I have said, the matter has again been revived ; but exactly how or why, I can't explain. We shall probably know later.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

There are exhibitions and exhibitions. A year ago the Board of Trade appointed a representative Committee to make inquiries respecting the participation of Great Britain in the larger international exhibitions, and the report made by Sir Alfred Bateman and his colleagues has just been issued. The Committee heard evidence and found what was patent to many of us that, as they mildly put it, great international exhibitions are "not univers

and that he should be primarily responsible for the proper organization, conduct, and winding up of all exhibitions.

THE DIRIGIBLE BALLOON.

Last Saturday morning presented a unique sensation to the man in the street, for the War Office dirigible balloon paid a surprise visit from Aldershot to London, passing over the War Office and around the dome of St. Paul's, then proceeding to the Crystal Palace where the occupants alighted. The demonstration was most successful. Weather circumstances were specially favourable until the return journey when head winds of 15 miles an hour prevented progress. As a result, Monday's papers were full of the achievement. On account of the fact that the balloon had travelled 50 miles with three occupants, and was declared capable by Colonel Capper of remaining in the air for 24 hours or more, one paper went so far as to discuss in all seriousness the chances of invasion from the continent by a fleet of similar vessels, which would perhaps wreak more havoc than did the Japanese torpedo boats in their first raid on Port Arthur. Such a prospect is fairly appalling, and there opens new vistas of spheres of warfare as far removed from our present practice as the guns of the Royal Horse Artillery are from mediæval weapons. The limitations of the new airship have been demonstrated in a rather startling manner which would seem to suggest that our much maligned climate may prove after all one of our surest defences. The Nulli Secundus remained weather-bound at its halting place until Thursday morning. At first the weather was not very bad but winds in the contrary direction deterred Colonel Capper and Mr. Cody from taking any risks or courting the further rebuff of making no headway. Then came rain which soaked the ballast and canvas parts of the car. More gas might have been added, but was not, as perhaps those responsible wished to go back without using further gas. Finally a heavy gale, in which the aerostat swayed badly and threatened to break away from its moorings. The outlook became so serious that the non-commissioned officer in temporary charge of the squad of the Royal Engineers, punctured the balloon and allowed the gas to escape. The whole equipment went by road, but the achievement was a good one. Up to the present the work of Count Zeppelin, in which the Kaiser is so keenly interested, has not been equalled. Count Zeppelin also is about to build a larger vessel with engines of 200-h. p. capable of carrying 16 men. Our own War Office vessel carried three persons and was operated by a petrol engine rated at 50-h. p., but not, I am informed, worked at much more than 30-h. p. Speaking to the representatives of the press, Colonel Capper remarked on the fact that the engines were of French construction, and hoped that this nation would soon be able to compete with France in constructing that part of the airship's mechanism. So mote it be.

THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

The railway situation is still critical. Early in the week we had the prophecy published in several papers that the coming conference of railway directors would decide against "recognition" of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. On Thursday came the reply of the Labour Party to the effect that if the reply of the directors was against the men, the Trades Union Parliamentary Committee, the Labour Party, and the General Federation of Trades Unions would meet in joint conference, to consider what action should be taken. Meanwhile Mr. Bell's public utterances have been firm, and conciliatory. But he seems to be confronted with certain difficulties from among the members of the Union. At the Railwaymen's Congress at Middlesbrough yesterday, Mr. Bell speaking upon a resolution in favour of the State control of railways took a distinctly independent line. He remarked that if the State took over the railways, thousands of railwaymen, at the time, no doubt, would have to suffer, as with the abolition of competition there would be surplus labour. "He always endeavoured to give fair play to the Devil, and he held that, as private individuals had been responsible for our great prosperity through railways, justice must be done to them. The private individual who had invested his money in the railways and thus conduced to the prosperity of the country ought not to be forgotten. . . . Some people thought railways ought to be collared without payment. That was entirely wrong." Sound though these sentiments were they did not find favour in the minds of his hearers, delegate after delegate expressed disagreement and finally only two voted against the resolution. A swash-buckling policy of this order is not the way to secure public sympathy in the claim for recognition of their Union. But Mr. Bell's courageous stand against railway nationalisation ought, in the eyes of the directors, to be counted to him for righteousness.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

This veteran Indian political leader left London to-day en route for Bombay. It had been arranged that his friends should assemble at Liverpool Street Station to wish him *bon voyage*, but it was thought better in the present state of Mr. Naoroji's health that he should be spared as much excitement as possible and so there was no demonstration. He was conveyed direct from the nursing home at South Norwood to Tilbury Docks by motor car and embarked on the P. and O. steamer "Moldavia" for Marseilles. It is proposed that he should disembark at Marseilles and resume the journey a few days later in the Messageries Maritimes Company's vessel "Ville Ciotat." Mr. Naoroji is accompanied by Dr. Treasuryvala and an English nurse.

JUBILEE OF THE STREE-BODH.

The movement inaugurated in Bombay for the celebration of the Jubilee of the Stree-Bodh and the cause of Social Reform which it has effectually advocated during the last fifty years, has invoked considerable interest in England. A number of prominent English people have consented to join the influential Committee that has been formed in India for the celebration of the event. Their object in taking this step is to express publicly the deep interest which they feel in the furtherance of Social Reform work in India, and particularly in the education of Indian women. The significance attacked to the Stree-Bodh movement is natural, when one realises the best influence which educated matters can exert upon the future of the coming generations of their countrymen.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The announcement that the Prince of Wales has resigned the office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports is a surprise. It will probably be found we are told that his Royal Highness has surrendered the honour with a view to its being conferred in another quarter, which is obvious if the position is not to be abolished. The thought occurs to one that the port may be intended for Lord Cromer, but would he care to accept it in present circumstances? I understood that when Lord Curzon resigned, Walmer Castle was turned into a sort of a museum, but if it is to be reconverted to a residence it may again be acceptable to distinguished servants of the State. Nobody—not even, I suppose, Mr. Keir-Hardie—would object to Lord Cromer being made Lord Warden.

"The only toasts were the King and Mr. Churchill." The foregoing is an extract from a telegram reporting the luncheon given to the Under-Secretary for the colonies by the elected members of the Executive Council at Malta. Well, we must be thankful it was not Mr. Churchill and the King. *Ego et rex meus.*

Whatever one may think about Esperanto nobody can help admiring the zeal and activity of the disciples of the Polish linguistic reformer. Of these Dr. John Pollen continues to be not the least zealous and energetic. In Edinburgh last week he delivered an address before the local Esperanto Association. Thinking men all over the world were, he said, beginning to realise that Esperanto was a real blessing to mankind and had come to stay.

Among the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Macedonia" were :—Sir John Stanley and Lady Stanley, Sir Henry Craik, General F. H. and Mrs. Kelly, Hon. Mrs. and Miss Daley, Hon. Mr. Justice Aikman, Mrs. and Miss Aikman, Hon. Mr. Basil-Scott and Mr. Justice Richards.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

HONOUR TO JAM SHRI RANJITSINGJI.

In response to invitations issued in the names of Mr. Karsondas Dharamsey Soonderdas, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Rao Bahadur Vussonji Khimji, Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas and others, a meeting of the inhabitants of Jamnagar, at present resident in Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Moolji Jaitha Cloth Market with a view to present an address to Jam Shri Ranjitsingji of Jamnagar prior to his departure to Europe by to-day's mail steamer for the benefit of his health. The meeting was largely attended, and the hall was densely packed by Hindus and Khojas. It was decorated throughout with palm leaves and evergreens. A string band, stationed in an open verandah, played at intervals, while a company of native musicians with "tabbla' and the "sarunghi" sang Hindustani songs. The street below was crowded by throngs of people who had collected to see the Jam Saheb. Prominent among those present in the hall were the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Rao Bahadur Vussonji Khimji, Mr. Kursondas Dharamsey Soonderdas, Mr. Merwanji Pestonji, Dewan of Jamnagar, Mr. Lalloobhoy Samaldas, Mr. Sallebhoy Currimbhoy Barodawalla, Mr. Parbhashanker D. Patni, Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, Mr. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, Dr. Parbhuram Popat, Mr. Purshotam Visram Mowji, etc.

The Maharaja accompanied by his brother, Kuver Devisingji, Mr. Dayashanker, Private Secretary, and other members of his personal staff, arrived in the hall about 6 p.m. and was heartily welcomed, all those present standing until His Highness took his seat in a superb chair placed on a raised dais in the hall.

Rao Bahadur Vussonji Khimji then addressed the assembly in eloquent terms, expressing their exultation at being in the presence of their beloved and esteemed Maharaja. He had not a minute of his valuable time to spare, and yet he had been gracious enough to accept their invitation to attend the meeting, for which they all felt deeply thankful to His Highness. They had intended to expatiate on the bright future which lay before his Highness's subjects his enlightened and liberal policy and principles, etc., but as time was short, the Rao Bahadur would content himself by requesting the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas to read the address which had been prepared for presentation to the Maharajah on this auspicious occasion of his presence amongst them.

The address, which was read by the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas, expressed the joy of the Jamnagar subjects residing in Bombay at His Highness's recovery from his recent serious illness and their satisfaction at the good beginning made by His Highness in the administration of the State. It referred to His Highness's deep concern for the welfare of his subjects, and complimented him on the reforms inaugurated by him in the State on broad and liberal principles for the benefit on his subjects. They were glad to see that the high expectations formed by them of a brilliant and successful career for His Highness were being realised. They referred to the prosperity of the people of Jamnagar and their deep loyalty and affection towards their wise, enlightened, and liberal Chief, etc.

The address was placed in an elegant silver casket and handed to the Maharaja, who was garlanded and presented with superb bouquets of flowers.

His Highness, who was loudly cheered as he rose to acknowledge thanks, said he felt much gratified at their expressions of good-will and loyalty and affectionate regard for him. He had been on the "gadi" for a short time only, and had not been able to introduce into his State all the improvements and methods of enlightened administration which he wished to introduce for the benefit of his subjects. He had, however, laid the foundations for some useful works, which he hoped to be able to complete in due course of time, and he was sure they would tend to promote the happiness and welfare of his subjects, which would be the chief concern of his life while he sat on the "gadi" of the State.

His Highness's remarks were received with the utmost satisfaction by all those present. Some local bards presented to his Highness verses composed by them in eulogy of His Highness's benign rule, expressing a fervent hope that he would live long and reign over them amidst the love and affection of his loyal subjects.

Garlands and bouquets of flowers were distributed and the proceedings terminated at a late hour.

HOMELY CHAT ABOUT ACCIDENTS.

Points You Should Note.

Scarcely a day passes without some member of the family getting hurt. Maybe the bread-winner's work makes him peculiarly liable to cuts or lacerations; the boisterous youngsters are always running in to mother with bumps and bruises; and housework abounds with painful knocks, burns, scalds, and sprains for the fair sex.

Prudent is the man who keeps a box of Zam-buk handy in his desk-drawer, in his tool-chest, or in his pocket. And far-seeing is the housewife who takes care to keep the home constantly supplied with this purr and effective first-aid.

Promptly dressing an injury with Zam-buk means speedy relief from smarting pain. That's why the children like it. But it means much more—that your hurt will heal up quickly and perfectly, without festering, without gathering, and without harbouring disease germs which, without Zam-buk, might breed with incredible rapidity and spread pestilence through the tissue. That's why the "grown-ups" like it—why Zam-buk has been officially adopted by ambulance experts, nurses, and public first-aid organisations.

The secret of Zam-buk's clean and painless healing lies in the fact that it imitates Nature's own "healing by first intention." It is composed of pure vegetable saps and juices, so highly refined and so scientifically combined and concentrated, that they sink into every nook and crevice of a wound, as well as through the pores of the skin round about, soothing the pain and allaying inflammation by effective antiseptic and germicidal action.

Then Zam-buk actually helps to knit the flesh together, or to build new cells of healthy skin in the place, acting just as Nature herself would act if the unnatural conditions of modern life didn't prevent her—or if thoughtless people didn't handicap her work by using impure ointments, salves and embrocations made of rancid animal fats and of mineral drugs.

Pin your faith to Zam-buk, the "natural" healing balm, and keep a box always handy for the accidents that will so happen. It costs one-and-three halfpence or two-and-nine per box, of all chemists or post free from the Zam-buk Co. Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Sq. The large box contains nearly four times as much as the small one.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 26th Oct., 1907.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]
LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

COURT.—The King took part in two deer drives on Tuesday.—The Duke of Connaught has returned to England.

Agriculture.—The dairy show was opened on Tuesday at the Agricultural-hall. The number of entries exceeds the average, and the quality is exceedingly good.

Colliery Accident.—In a pit near Bolton last Friday a cage was being raised to the surface when something went wrong and the cage was buried to the bottom and plunged into 70ft. of water. Nine men were drowned.

Ecclesiastical.—The Church Congress ended last Friday. On the previous day the subjects of "Christianity and Economic Problems," "Temperance Legislation," "Ancient Faith and Modern Thought," "The Church and Poor Relief," and "Our English Sunday" were discussed and Sir Squire Bancroft read a paper on "The Art of Reading and Preaching."—The Royal Commission on the Church in Wales has been taking further evidence as to the Calvinistic Methodists.—The Archbishop of Canterbury began the visitation of his diocese on Monday.

Imports and Exports for September were respectively 0·6 and 15·1 per cent. more in value than in September of last year.

Ireland.—Sir A. MacDonnell made an interesting statement before the Royal Commission on Congestion last week on cattle-driving. Speeches by Mr. Birrell, Mr. Long, and Mr. Redmond are also reported.

Labour.—The annual congress of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants was opened on Monday at Middlesbrough. The president said that railwaymen now stood almost alone in being refused the recognition of their accredited representatives by their employers. The conference on Tuesday declared legislation necessary to put an end to excessive hours.—The Miners' Federation began its annual conference on Tuesday at Southport.

Law.—Lord Coleridge has been made a judge of the High Court.—The managing director of a printing company has been fined £50 for giving a secret commission, the recipient being also fined £50.—Robert Wood, artist, stands charged with the murder of Emily Dimmick at Camden-town.

London.—The County Council on Tuesday authorized new tramways to cost £300,000 and street improvements to cost £82,894.—Sixty-seven members of the Parish Municipal Council arrived in London on Sunday. On Monday they visited Billingsgate, Deptford Cattle Market, and the Blackwall Tunnel, and attended a banquet in the Guildhall, when the French Ambassador spoke. The Councillors on Tuesday visited the Tower and took lunch at the Mansion-house. On Wednesday the President of the Paris Council laid the first stone of a hall to be erected by his city at Shepherd's-bush for the Anglo-French Exhibition.—Mrs. Humphry Ward sends a long letter to "The Times" on evening play for London children.

Naval and Military.—Vice-Admiral R. L. Groome has been appointed Director of Transports.—The military airship on Saturday made a voyage over London, travelling about 50 miles in 3½ hours.—Details of the increased pay for blue-jackets are now published.

Political.—The Premier at a crowded meeting of Liberals in Edinburgh on Saturday, opened his campaign against the House of Lords.—Mr. Haldane's speaking on Tuesday at Tranent, and Lord Crewe at Southport, endorsed the views of the Prime Minister.

Theatres.—"Sweet Kitty Bellairs," dramatized from A. and E. Castle's novel, "The Bath Comedy," has appeared at the Haymarket, and Mrs. M. L. Ryley's "The Sugar Bowl" at the Queen's Theatre. Miss Lena Ashwell opened the Kingsway Theatre on Wednesday with "Irene Wycherley." "As You Like It" has been revived at His Majesty's. An autumn season of Italian opera has been opened at Covent Garden.

Shipping.—Exciting scenes were witnessed during attempts, which at last succeeded, to rescue the crew of the wrecked ship Leon XIII. on the Irish coast.—The training ship Port Jackson sailed for Australia on Monday with 22 cadets and 50 boys.—Wireless telegrams from the Lusitania report that in 48 hours she ran 1,225 knots, and beat all records for a day's run.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Prices which rose on the promulgation of the new tariff are now sinking to their old level. Sites for new factories are being taken up in the Sydney.—The Victorian Budget shows a surplus for the last financial year, of £312,000, and an estimated surplus for the current year of £14,000.—The Parliament of Western Australia opened on Tuesday. An income tax and a modified land tax are foreshadowed.—The Few South Wales Parliament reassembled on Wednesday. The Governor's speech insisted on the desirability of dealing with the question of the Federal capital.

Canada.—The Dominion Cabinet proposes to send Mr. Lemieux, Minister of Labour, to discuss the immigration question with the Japanese Government.—The Ministers of Finance and Marine arrived at Quebec on Friday. Mr. Fielding spoke of the new French treaty.

South Africa.—In the Transvaal, Mr. Smuts on Monday announced that the Government would strictly enforce the Asiatic law, being determined to make the Transvaal a white man's country. The Transvaal Treasurer, speaking on Monday at Cape Town, said he hoped a South African Parliament would soon be established.—Mr. Walton, Treasurer of Cape Colony, has declared himself a supporter of the unification of South Africa.—Mr. W. P. Schreiner, Premier of Cape Colony from 1898 to 1900, is to re-enter political life.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Japanese Question.—Our New York Correspondent says that the majority of soberminded people do not believe in the possibility of war with Japan. The president certainly has no intention of that kind.

President Roosevelt speaking last week at Cairo took for his text the chapters on America in Dicken's "Martin Chuzzlewit." He afterwards spoke at Memphis.

Remarkable Exposures of financial scandals have been made in the inquiry as to the affairs of the New York Metropolitan Railway Company.

Mr. Hearst states that in no circumstances will he be a candidate for the Presidency in 1908.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—A new Customs treaty between Austria and Hungary was signed on Tuesday. The new treaty has still to be ratified; but ten years of comparative peace seem now to be assured.

Belgium.—The Parliamentary Commission on the Congo State has decided that the Budget shall not be submitted to the vote of the Chambers, but may be revised by the King.

France.—M. Clemenceau made on Sunday a vigorous speech against anti-militarism. Our Paris Correspondent says that a revolt of public opinion against the anti-militarist propaganda has given to the Ministry a splendid platform for the reopening of Parliament.—Four Spaniards who intended to take part in a demonstration against the Morocco expedition have been expelled from France.—The Commander of the French Mediterranean Squadron criticizes the Dreadnought as a great error on account of its big 12in. guns.

Germany.—All this year's naval contracts for construction and armament, amounting to £7,350,000, have been placed with private yards. The "Echo de Paris" having asserted that Germany could not find the £200,000,000 indispensable for even a short war, a German paper replies that Germany is not likely to be deterred by fears of that sort.—A National Liberal Congress was opened at Wiesbaden on Saturday.

Morocco.—M. Regnault, the French Minister in Morocco, arrived at Rabat on Sunday and was received by the Sultan on Monday, when friendly speeches were exchanged.—Mulai Hafid's envoys left Gibraltar on Tuesday for England, with the view of securing recognition of Mulai Hafid as Sultan.

Persia.—The Parliamentary Committee has drafted an answer to the Anglo-Russian Agreement, declaring that Persia is subject to no control in her foreign relations.—Ala-es-Sultaneh has been reappointed Foreign Minister in place of Saad-el-Dowleh, resigned.

Russia.—Our St. Petersburg Correspondent says that sentiment of the country, as shown by election returns, is with the Moderate Opposition, but the preponderance given to reactionary landowners is not likely to give the sentiment true expression in the final results. Returns from Siberia show a sweeping victory for the Social Democrats.

The Peace Conference.—On Friday the First Committee unanimously adopted that part of the "Convention for the peaceful regulation of international disputes" which deals with commissions of inquiry. It embodies new rules, but all proposals tending to make recourse to this method obligatory have been abandoned.—The Third Committee adopted the convention on the rights and duties of neutral in maritime warfare. Reservations were made by Britain and Japan.—The First Committee, after a long debate, affirmed on Saturday the principle of obligatory arbitration on specific subjects by virtue of a general Convention.—On Wednesday the Conference, at a plenary sitting, had to register the failure of the Third Committee to arrive at any reasonable or adequate regulations as to submarine mines. Sir E. Satow emphatically declared that Great Britain could not accept the arrangement as a final solution; and Baron von Marschall set forth the German view in reply. In committee on the Convention concerning neutrals in maritime war Sir E. Fry announced that the British delegation would abstain from voting on each separate article. The Convention concerning the rights and duties of neutrals in maritime war was adopted, but the British, Japanese, United States, Spanish, Portuguese, and Greek delegations announced their abstention.

Obituary.—Lord Brampton; Professor Masson; Mr. J. Carvell Williams; Lord Sayo and Sele; Canon the Hon. H. Douglas; the Very Rev. H. I. D. Ryder.—"Times."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Hague Conference.

NEUTRALS IN MARITIME WAR.

THE Hague, Oct. 4 (*Times*).—The Third Committee of the Conference, under the presidency of Count Tornielli, to-day adopted one by one the provisions of a convention consisting of twenty-seven articles, as elaborated by the "comite d'examen" and elucidated in the report of Mr. Renault, with the object of regulating the rights and duties of neutrals in maritime warfare. A sketch of the proposed convention and the text of some of its more important articles were given in the *Times* of Sept. 30. It may suffice to repeat here that the convention is mainly concerned with belligerent warship in neutral ports and the period for which they are allowed to remain in these ports after the outbreak of hostilities or at any stage of the war for purposes of revictualling and coaling. The convention is also concerned with the question of the circumstances in which, according to the view of the Powers which support these proposals, a belligerent may bring a prize into a neutral port.

Before the business part of to-day's proceedings began, Sir E. Satow (Great Britain) and M. Tsudzuki (Japan), in addition to the protest which they had formerly entered against the decisions of the majority of the "comite d'examen," stated that they had only subscribed to the decisions as embodied in the text of the draft as a basis of to day's proceedings, but they could not go further. Both speakers declared their adhesion to what M. Tsudzuki described as the application of a strict arithmetical rule to the privilege of asylum for belligerent warships in neutral ports. They agreed in rejecting all proposals the practical effect of which, if they were adopted, would be to convert neutral ports into strategical bases for belligerents, and they likewise declined to assent to regulations which would impose upon neutrals in connection with the control of belligerent ships obligations which would be difficult to fulfil and would be calculated to entail serious embarrassments for those upon whom they were imposed.

In particular the representatives of both Great Britain and Japan emphatically declared that they could not acquiesce in any extention of the premission for belligerent ships to coal in neutral ports. The utmost concession which they could make was to accept Article 12 of the draft convention, allowing belligerent ships to exceed the twenty-four hours' limit in neutral ports in circumstances strictly defined by other articles of the convention. They could not, however, agree to this article unless these other provisions of the convention were maintained in their integrity.

OBLIGATORY ARBITRATION.

The First Committee of the conference met at the Hague on Saturday for a debate on the whole question of obligatory arbitration in connection with the elaborate report of Baron Gvillaume (Belgium) which has been approved by the Committee of examination. The debate occupied the whole day, the scheme being supported by the Marquess de Soveral Portugal M. Drago Argentina, Mr. Choate, United States and Sir E. Fry, Great Britain and opposed by M. Baldiman Roumania and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Germany. After further discussion a division was taken when the principle of obligatory arbitration on specific subjects by virtue of a general convention was voted by a majority of thirty against a minority of six, with four abstentions and four absentees. The minority consisted of Germany, Austria-Hungary, China-Greece, Rumania, and Turkey. The Powers which abstained were Japan, Luxemburg, Montenegro, and Switzerland. The delegations absent were those of Argentina, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Venezuela, which are believed to be mostly in favour of the scheme.

The First Committee at the Hague on Monday completed the discussion of the project for obligatory arbitration, but the character of the speeches and votes was such that the fate of the scheme remained uncertain and the attitude assumed of certain points by the representatives of Russia and Italy lessened the prospects of ultimate unanimity.

A PLENARY SITTING.

The conference at the Hague held its eighth plenary sitting on Wednesday, and had to register the failure of the Third Committee to arrive at any reasonable or adequate regulations for diminishing the dangerous to neutral commerce arising from the indiscriminate employment of submarine mines in naval warfare. The proceedings showed a very marked conflict of opinion between the British and German delegations. The convention on the subject was adopted, but with reservations on the part of several Powers which practically nullify, so far as they are concerned, its most important provisions. Sir E. Satow, on behalf of the British delegation, read an emphatic declaration to the effect that Great Britain could not accept the arrangement as a final solution, but only as marking a stage in international legislation on the subject; and Baron von Marschall, made an equally emphatic statement in reply.

In committee on the proposed convention concerning neutrals in maritime war, Sir E. Fry made an important statement as to British reservations, and announced that the British delegation would abstain in consequence from voting on each separate article.

The conference then considered the convention concerning the rights and duties of neutrals in maritime war. The convention was adopted, but the British, Japanese, United States, Spanish, Portuguese, and Greek delegations announced their abstention, and several other delegations made reservations.

MOROCCO,

Rabat, Oct. 3 ("Times").—The optimism occasioned by the Sultan's arrival here is subsiding, and a feeling of pessimism is taking its place. Although the second half of the loan of 500,000*l*. (20,000*l*) advanced by the State Bank has been received, this sum will go very little way towards paying the arrears of pay to the troops and the other expenses incidental to the Sultan's changing his residence from one Capital to another. In all quarters the greatest anxiety is expressed for the future, and the attitude of the townspeople and surrounding tribes is very doubtful. Great bitterness is openly manifested against the Sultan's entourage, who are accused of having brought his Majesty and the country into the present pitiful condition, while the inhabitants of Rabat, which town is situated on the boundary of north and south Morocco, are anxious for their own personal safety owing to rumours of the approach of Mulai Hafid's advanced troops. The pay of the Sultan's troops is considerably in arrear, and there have lately been noisy scenes at the palace gates, where the men demand their pay. I have not yet been here long enough to gauge the actual feelings of the Maghzen, which they are masters at disguising, or to learn their intentions, but I have no doubt whatever that the actual situation is causing them great anxiety. The French Minister is expected here to-morrow, and the native officials are waiting with interest to hear what solution he can offer them of the existing crisis. One thing so far is certain, that as long as the Sultan maintains the actual Viziers, whose unpopularity is largely responsible for the trend affairs have taken, there can be no amelioration whatever in the situation.

M. Regnault, the French Minister in Morocco, arrived at Rabat on Sunday morning, and was received on the quay by all the Moorish Ministers. On Monday the Sultan proceeded to the Kabibat Palace, on the seashore, to greet the Minister, and the usual complimentary speeches were exchanged. According to the correspondent of the Paris "Temps," the impression produced by the reception of M. Regnault by the Sultan was very satisfactory.

A "Reuter" telegram from Gibraltar states that Mulai Hafid's envoys left on Tuesday for England. They will endeavour to obtain an audience of King Edward, with the view of securing recognition of Mulai Hafid as Sultan.

The Sultan received the French Mission at Rabat on Monday. Friendly speeches were exchanged and the French Minister conferred on the Sultan the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour.

The Tangier correspondent of the "Morning Post" telegraphed on Oct. 7: Although the news of Mulai Hafid's movements is somewhat lacking in details, every mail from the South confirms the earlier reports of political and military activity. Your Mazagan correspondent states that unexpected levies of tribal cavalry are pouring into Marakesh from distant regions and that the popular enthusiasm is daily becoming more marked.

Among other astute methods of strengthening the new monarchy Mulai Hafid is about to marry a daughter of the great Kaid Glawi, who gives his son-in-law a further contingent of cavalry and 2,000 louis d'or as a wedding present. This auspicious alliance may delay his departure from the southern capital, but the impression is gaining ground that the forces marching northwards are already sufficiently strong to encourage the tribes round Fez to throw off their allegiance to Abdul Aziz and secure the peaceful proclamation of El Hafid in that city.

The same correspondent added on the 9th:—From well-nigh every province and every city of this mysterious Land of the Sunset comes the same story, whereof the burden is: "We are weary of Abdul Aziz. Will Abdul Hafid save us?"

In a private letter from a resident at Casablanca it is stated that popular fervour has swung round to the cause of the Southern chief. Hitherto the tribes have been wavering under the impression that Abdul Aziz had sufficient force to crush them into submission. The reports from Rabat describing the innate weakness of the Northern Army have turned the scale and now it seems certain that the whole of Central Morocco must be deemed to be under the sway of Mulai el Hafid. His emissaries men of the highest Koranic erudition are already at Fez preparing the mind of the public for the approaching proclamation of their master as Commander of the Faithful and letters from that ancient capital the final arbitress of the destinies of Muhai Abd ul Azizall point to the probability of a peaceful and enthusiastic reception for the advance division of the Southern Army.

RUSSIA.

The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent (Oct. 8) says that the second stage of the elections in the province of Moscow has resulted more favourably for the Opposition than was expected. The returns from the towns clearly indicate disapproval of the extreme parties on both sides. The sentiment of the country, as indicated by the election returns, is on the side of the Moderate Opposition, but the preponderance given to the reactionary landowners is not likely to give the sentiment true expression in the final results.

DISCOURTESY TO LADY MACDONALD.

The "Standard's" Moscow correspondent (Oct. 5) states:—Lady MacDonald, wife of the British Ambassador in Tokio, has just passed through Moscow to join Sir Claude MacDonald. She has been forced by the action of the Customs authorities to go on without her luggage, which is detained in Moscow, in spite of all efforts of the British Consul to obtain its release. At the frontier Customs examination at Alexandrovo, Lady MacDonald, who was fully supplied with the usual Foreign Office passes, and had letters from the Russian Government assuring her of all due consideration on her way through Russia, was compelled to submit to having every article in her hand luggage turned out and examined, while the heavy baggage was passed on to the Moscow Customs House.

In view of the fact that Lady MacDonald's papers were presented at Alexandrovo as usual, and that the railway officials were fully aware of her identity, as was proved by the special arrangements made for her comfort, this singular treatment of an Ambassador's wife calls for notice. Mr. H. Montgomery Grove, his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Moscow, has received dozens of complaints of the treatment of the British travellers at the frontier station at Alexandrovo within the last month. There is a new regulation, which passes free all luggage of travellers booked through to the Far East for China, Japan, &c., but it is entirely ignored at the frontier station.

A couple of weeks ago two ladies, whose boxes had been turned upside down on the floor of the "douane," were unable to pack in time for the train, and the officials simply flung the contents of their boxes through the carriage window into their compartment.

It is not, of course, suggested that there is any particular animus against British travellers in Alexandrovo, but, in all probability, extreme pressure has been put upon the Customs officials to compel them to levy all possible charges, in view of the financial straits of the country.

ZULUM!

AMONG documents which have been brought to us recently by the mail from India, writes "The Overland Mail," is a copy of "the humble petition of the undersigned a resident of Ashwi a village in the Sangamner Taluka of the Ahmednagar District." It is addressed to H. E. the Governor and President in Council of the Bombay Presidency and at once arrests attention by the frankness and simplicity of its opening sentence:—"That your Excellency's humble Petitioner can no longer bear the "Zulum" to which he has been subjected by the Income-tax officers of this District during the last fifteen or more years."

"There are many of the petitioner's fellow-subjects who are situated in more favoured spots than a village in the Sangamner Taluka of the Ahmednagar District, who have felt with him that the "Zulum" to which they have been subjected by Income-tax officers has in the course of years become unbearable, and the very Collector who, as the man of Ashwi writes—and signs in a crooked and complicated character to us undecipherable—prepares the final list of persons who have to pay the income-tax, must surely feel some sympathy, while he hardens his heart, with the woes of this much-vexed complainant.

That the case has become desperate for the victim is made manifest as he proceeds with his petition:—"That as the last means of relief your Excellency's humble petitioner prays to your Excellency for a careful inquiry into his case by a commission of any five men who know the first laws of profit and loss in business, and who will therefore be proper experts to determine the annual income of your petitioner." This is criticism by insinuation, and is really very neat, though we may doubt whether its point and delicacy will be appreciated by the officials to whom it is addressed. He asks simply that the estimate of his gains as a shopman should be referred to persons who have some elementary knowledge of the "laws of profit and loss in business," a reasonable enough demand, since it is upon a correct valuation of his income that depends the question whether he is being taxed or robbed by the Government. As it is he more than hints at extortion. It is pathetic to see how earnest he waxes in the expression of this belief. He challenges inquiry. He even offers to pay the cost of it. He boldly face the most tragic test, for he writes:—"Your Excellency's humble petitioner, if necessary, offers to have this inquiry made on pain of any penalty, "even on that of death." The italics are ours. This poor man's simplicity and earnestness are too genuine to admit of any unnecessary emphasis to a proposition of that kind. He adds naively:—"So great is the "Zulum" and so unbearable has become his position." We suppose that they must be accustomed to this kind of appeal in official circles in India and that they harden their hearts against it. At all events we infer that the bowels of the Bombay Government have not been in the least affected by this man's desperate proposal.

The resident of Ashwi affairs that he has never since the enactment of the Income-tax Act had an income of more than Rs. 500 and yet in face of that unquestionable fact an income-tax of ten rupees was imposed on him for all years from the beginning of the Act. He wails:—

"In 1902 when the taxable minimum of income was 500 Rs. a burden of 65,1,8 Rs. was unjustly imposed on him when his income as in previous years stood far below 500 Rs. In the years 1903 even when the taxable minimum was raised to 1,000 Rs. a tax of 65 1-8 Rs. was again unjustly imposed upon him." This certainly indicates a wide variation between him and the local assessors on the practical application of the "first laws of profit and loss in business." It indicates moreover a cheery elasticity of valuation on the part of the income-tax collecters in India, which creates most uncomfortable suspicions of their honesty or their competency. We see, at all events, that in the Sangamner Taluka these officers have driven the resident of Ashwi to so high a state of desperation that he actually offers to stake his life on the incorrectness of their estimates. He writes sarcastically:—

"The fact, how suddenly the income of your humble petitioner in course of one year became double in the calculation of the income-tax officers of Government will speak out most eloquently the "Zulum" under which the Rayat generally and your Excellency's humble Petitioner particularly, is being oppressed under the British rule in India. How have incomes of persons become miraculously double in one year, when the taxable minimum was raised from 500 to 1,000 Rs. is a point of inquiry which the Petitioner prays your Excellency will be graciously pleased not to ignore."

Whether his Excellency chooses ignore it or not, the question is one which ought to attract some attention at the India Office, for it is to them that turn the last hopes of the humble classes in India represented by this petitioner when they find themselves to be the victims of an intolerable bureaucratic squeeze.

The petitioner boldly faces the practical administrative question raised by his experiences. He writes:—

"Your Excellency's humble petitioner begs most respectfully to submit that the officers who supply information to the Mamlatdar regarding the incomes, position, etc., of persons are not at all fitted for this most important work. The first officers who supply this information are the village Patil and the Kulkarni, who draw the monthly salaries of 8 and 12 Rs. The Mamlatdar, the next higher revenue officer, however, learned in books he may be, does not even know the ordinary laws of profit and loss in business, and forwards as correct the information supplied to him by his subordinates to the Collector, who prepares the final list. . . . This whole mode of assessment leaves much room for corruption, harassment, and the "Zulum" of such officers of Government as the Patils and Kulkarnis, who failing to supplement their incomes by bribes or other extortions from us, always supply to the Mamlatdars strong figures of our incomes. Your Excellency's humble petitioner is an unfortunate victim of such corruption and "Zulum."

He then points out that the right of appeal to the Collector is no protection against this "Zulum." The Collector is responsible for the assessment, and "the combination of these two functions (that of administrative officer and judge in the cause) is unfortunately a great hindrance to the administration of justice under the British rule in India." That, we know, is contended by much more experienced persons than this humble petitioner and in relation to other and great interests. The important fact is that this is a voice speaking from a little village (he contends, by the way, later on that the whole gross business of the village does not exceed 25,000 Rs. a year, on which the profits at the outside would be 2,500 Rs., divisible among many small traders of whom he is only one) which discloses a kind of machinery and a state of affairs which cannot but excite an apprehension that the income-tax is among the humbler classes made an instrument of "Zulum" under a Government which is always claiming, rather loudly, a high standard of administrative perfection and practical honesty.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, OCT. 1st.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major L Rogers, 1 M S, B, study leave from 1-3 07 to 1-8 07
Lieut C St J Lynch, R E, B, furl to 28-11-07
Mr R H Brereton, B Cov, furl to 2-12 07
Mr W M Hailey, B Cov, furl to 21-11-07
Mr F J S Whiting, B, 11 days' furl
Mr P Brown, B, furl to 17-12-07
Mr H J Newson, B, 6 mo M C
Mr C Martin, B, 14 days' extraordinary leave
Mr F D Fowler, 7 days' extraordinary leave
Mr C E Housden, B, 1 mo furl
Mr A E Hunt, B, 2 mo M

MR. KEIR HARDIE IN INDIA.

Further London Comments.

The serious rioting which took place in Calcutta on Wednesday night, and was renewed on the following evening, is a fresh and disquieting indication that the seditious ferment in Bengal is working with unabated vigour, says the "Times" of October 5.

It is difficult to dissociate this latest ebullition from the exceedingly mischievous comments on the situation which have been made by Mr. Keir Hardie in Eastern Bengal, and have been hailed by the Bengali Press with the most extravagant expressions of satisfaction. Whether his reckless references to Armenian, Bulgarian, and Russian atrocities have been a little more or a little less violent is a matter of comparative unimportance. What is of importance is the construction which he has allowed the Native Press to place upon his language, and that is not apparently in doubt. His phraseology has been appropriated by the "Bande Mataram" in its description of the Calcutta riots, and we regret to say that there is nothing in the observations attributed to him by the Hindu Press which is not perfectly consistent with previous well-authenticated utterances of his somewhat similar questions. They display the same reckless disregard of consequences, and the same crass ignorance, as were shown in the statements to which he committed himself in regard to the Natal rebellion or the Denshawi incident. But deplorable as are such expressions when made in this country, they become absolutely criminal when they are made in the midst of an excitable people, who see in the speaker a member of the powerful British Parliament and have no means of knowing how little weight attaches to his opinions among those of his own countrymen who are competent to pass a judgment on questions of Imperial policy. In these circumstances it becomes highly desirable that Mr. Keir Hardie's tour of investigation in India should not be prolonged. We feel convinced that any measures which the Government of India may show to be necessary to put a stop to his mischievous activity will receive the full approval of the India Office, as they will certainly be fully endorsed by the great bulk of public opinion in this country, including, we are glad to see, a good number of those upon whose support he is generally able to reckon.

THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

No one can be in the least surprised at the news of serious rioting in Calcutta. It is the natural sequel of what has gone before—flaming, persistent agitation, set on foot by reckless and unscrupulous Bengalis and tolerated with extreme patience by the Indian Government. No one can doubt moreover the probability of its recurrence and matters are almost sure to grow before they mend. The Bengali agitators will not be convinced until they have had their lesson and the more sharply it is administered the more merciful it will prove in the long run. The extremists among them are deliberately playing for the intervention of the military if they succeed whatever bloodshed follows will be on their own heads. The rioting lasted over nights. It started at a meeting in Beadon-square, in our of the students who were recently punished for ulting the police, and the speakers called on their ers to establish self-government and resist opposi- by force. Then stones began to fly, and after the lice, who were present to keep order, had quietly borne e fusillade for a time, they were ordered to clear the quare, which they did. Soon the roughs of the city began to collect and loot the shops, and it was found necessary to call out all the police of the six northern stations before quiet was re-established. On the following night stone-throwing began again the tramcars being pelted with all kinds of missiles and Europeans being specially singled out for attack. No lives appear to have been lost, but broken heads abounded, and forty policemen are said to be on the injured list. Naturally, the Babu newspapers have risen to the height of the occasion. They blame the police for everything that took place. They declare that "the American and Bulgarian atrocities pale into insignificance" compared with the barbarities which have made Calcutta shudder, and, though no one was killed, they give lurid accounts of the "heaps of mutilated bodies gathered on the gory footpath." Bengali is utterly incapable of giving a plain narrative of fact. The seriousness of such disturbances and the practical certainty of their repetition will be fully appreciated at the India Office.

There can be no faltering with rioters, and in the police are not numerous enough to overawe the mob, recourse must be had to the soldiers. Mr. Morley, whose conduct of Indian affairs during a period of exceptional difficulty has won the confidence of all good citizens, has given these Bengalis a very long rope. He has deported a few of the most violent and dangerous characters, and he has not hesitated to uphold the magistrates who have dealt out summary punishments to gangs of students who have assaulted isolated Europeans. Now has he allowed sedition and tumult to interfere with his nomination of two native gentlemen of real distinction to serve on the Indian Council. Evidently he hoped that as time went by the agitation would die a natural death. But those most interested have taken care to add new fuel continually to the flames, and they have just received from England a characteristic and congenial ally. Mr. Keir Hardie, on his way to Australia, has devoted a few days to a speech-making tour in Bengal during which he has espoused the cause of the seditious Bengali, as warmly as though he were a Babu himself, and has vilified his own countrymen for the delectation of the crowds which have crowned him with flowers and hailed him, not as a man but as an angel. Mr. Keir Hardie, of course, knows little of Indian affairs, but that only makes him the more certain and cocksure. He has swallowed greedily all the mendacious rubbish about British tyranny and atrocities with which scurrilous paper like the "Bande Mataram" seek to stir up dissontent. He is reported to have declared that the British rule is worse than that of the Cossacks and more full of abominations than Turkish rule in Armenia. Mr. Keir Hardie's ways are known in this country, where there exists, unfortunately, an easy-going toleration of men—so long as they are politicians—who utter unsubstantiated libels on the character of their compatriots abroad. They are held to be excused, at least in part by reason of their earnestness. Such laxity is deplorable. Mr. Keir Hardie is the titular leader of the Labour party in the House of Commons. The speeches which he has been delivering in Bengal fragment of Imperial responsibility. It is believed that he only meditates a short stay in India, before he passes on to play the angelic fired and in Australia. That is well; his early departure may relieve the Indian Government of the necessity of deporting him. His views as to the measures which ought to be taken to calm the agitation and satisfy the national aspirations of the Bengalis are worth just what any man's views of a country are worth who has been in it for a week, and has been got hold of by astute politicians, glad to welcome so facile a convert. There is as much likelihood in the near future of India obtaining self-government on the Canadian pattern as there is of repealing the Union between England and Scotland.

But it is sheer mischief to encourage these Babu agitators in their frothy demands. As Mr. Morley said in his speech on the Indian Budget, they could not work the machine of government for a single week. "They see," he explained, "that the British hand work the State machine surely and smoothly, and they think having no rear of race animosity, that their hand could work the machine just as surely." But races animosity is one of the great dominating facts in the problem of the government of India. It always has been so; and there is not a jot of evidence to show that its intensity has diminished. On the contrary, the Mahomedans have watched with grave uneasiness whatever concessions have been made to the clamour of the educated and half-educated Bengalis, and the deputation of Mohammedan notables to Lord Minto some months ago strongly urged upon the Viceroy that in any extension of the principal of self-government in local affairs ample pre untions should be taken for the adequate representation of minorities. Lord Minto replied that the Government entirely concurred with their views, and practical proof of this statement has been given by the official scheme since formulated. Throughout all the troubles in Bengal the two races have stood conspicuously apart. So far from there being any sign of fusion, there have been local outbursts of race animosity, and the Calcutta Native Press openly accuses that authorities or inciting the Mohammedans to assault the peaceful Hindus. The talk about giving self-government to India is the veries trash; the immediate consequence to quote Mr. Morley own words would be anarchy and bloody chaos." Political development and evolution in India must needs proceed slowly and cautiously—her millions have been used for centuries to despotism. It might be either benevolent or malevolent, but at least it was always despotism and the more direct and paternal the rule the better satisfied is the Indian ryot. We have not fear of the Indian Government making any fresh concession to sedition; the hour rather calls for repression, lest worse befall.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Consequent on the retirement of Captain the Hon. Walter G. Stopford and the promotion of Captains F. S. Pelham and C. Burney, the undermentioned officers have been appointed naval aides-de-camp to his Majesty: Captain Sir George J. S. Warrender, Bart., C. V. O., C. B.; Captain C. R. Keppel, C. V. O., C. B., D. S. O.; and Captain D. A. Gamble, M. V. O.

The following appointments have been announced by the British Admiralty:—

Lieutenant E. R. Edmunds to Hecla, additional for Waveney, lent temporary.

THE MILITARY AIRSHIP.

Voyage Over London.

THE military airship Nulli Secundus accomplished a fine performance on Saturday, Oct. 5, travelling from Aldershot to London at the rate of about twenty-four miles an hour, and, after starting on the return journey descending in the grounds of the Crystal Palace owing to the strength of the wind. The journey was made as a stability and endurance trial. The airship was sent off from Farnborough towards London, with the object of ascertaining how long it could remain at work in the air, and although the original idea had to be partially modified owing to an increase of wind, the airship gave a notable exhibition of its capabilities.

When released, at about eleven o'clock in the morning, it rose steadily on an even keel, and, after making a few curves to test the steering apparatus, settled into a northeasterly course. At Aldershot it was an open secret that London was the objective, and it was anticipated that the airship would reach London at about one o'clock. Pursuing a practically straight course, however, the distance was covered in less time, and before half past twelve o'clock the airship was circling round St. Paul's Cathedral, having previously passed over the War Office. In Whitehall the manœuvres of Nulli Secundus were watched by several members of the Army Council, including Col. Sir Edward Ward, General Sir William Nicholson, Major-Gen. Hadden, and Lieut.-Gen. Charles Douglas. The streets were speedily crowded with people watching the progress of the airship, which at many points came so low that it was possible to see something of the working of the mechanism and the movements of the occupants—Colonel Capper, Mr. Cody, and Lieut. Waterlow. Nulli Secundus also passed over Buckingham Palace and its grounds and manœuvred above the lawn on which the King occasionally holds reviews. This, it is stated, was a rehearsal of the visit to be paid on Oct. 14, when his Majesty will inspect the airship. Travelling eastwards, the airship made a wide circuit of St. Paul's Cathedral, afterwards heading against the wind on the return journey. Nulli Secundus was under complete control, but the wind was rather strong, and when over Clapham Common the course was altered for Sydenham. Over the grounds of the Crystal Palace the airship was put through a series of manœuvres those extending over a period of about a quarter of an hour. Then the airship was lowered to the ground, its final position being in the centre of the cycle track. The descent was to the entire satisfaction of those in charge. When the airship touched ground it was at once secured in position by means of ropes, and guarded by a party of Royal Eng. who arrived shortly afterwards. The airship attracted a great number of spectators to the Palace. At the close of the football match in the adjoining field the cycle track was surrounded, no one was allowed to approach Nulli Secundus.

In the evening Col. Capper received a number of Press representatives at the Crystal Palace, and made a statement relating to the voyage of the airship. Nulli Secundus, he said, had fully come up to all their expectations. The balloon had made the journey at the rate of about twenty-four miles an hour, and after passing round St. Paul's had proceeded to Clapham Common. They would have descended there but, for the fact that there were too many people on the common, and consequently they decided to alight at the Crystal Palace, where it was quieter. The journey from Clapham to Sydenham occupied only a few minutes. Col. Capper added that they would have been able to return to Farnborough and Aldershot that night but for the strong wind prevailing, as the airship, under the conditions existing during its voyage to London, could have gone on for twenty-four hours. Col. Capper expressed the liveliest satisfaction with the voyage of the Nulli Secundus, on what, as he emphasised, was a purely experimental trip. As they crossed Whitehall the altitude of the airship was 850 feet. That, however, was not by any means the highest point which was reached the balloon at one point rising to an altitude of 1,300 feet. The mean height during the journey was 750 feet. When they were going over London Col. Capper found that the airship was travelling at a faster pace than that at which they had been travelling. "We turned round St. Paul's," Col. Capper proceeded, "and headed away for Kennington Oval. When we got there we found that the balloon began to slow down very much, and as we continued towards Clapham Common we found the wind increasing steadily. Over the Common the wind was so great that we came almost to a stop. We stopped over the common about half an hour sailing about, and sometimes actually stopping. Coming with the wind to the Palace the angle at which the airship travelled relatively to the direction of the breeze was diagonal. It was not broadside on. In the Palace grounds we found a perfectly safe position for the descent."

In reply to questions Col. Capper said that nominally the horse power of the engines was forty to fifty miles an hour, but they ran on about a thirty horse-power. The distance covered was fifty miles and the speed at one point was somewhere about forty miles an hour. This was when the airship was travelling from Clapham to the Palace. Speaking of his sensations Col. Capper remarked that it was better to be travelling in an airship than motoring on the roads, there being no speed limit and no dust. He volunteered the information that the engine was of French construction. He regretted this fact as a Briton but he hoped that the nation would be able to compete with the French in constructing that part of the airship's mechanism. Mr. Cody mentioned that ordinary petrol was used, and that the engine ran at the rate of 1,100 to 1,200 revolutions a minute. Ballast was carried, but as far as this trip and the previous flight were concerned there had been no occasion to use it. Col. Capper added:—

"We do not pretend that this is a first-class man-of-war of the air, but we have at least learned how an airship is to be managed, and we know more or less what is wanted. For a first attempt and with a gas bag made five years ago by Col. Templer, I think, it is quite satisfactory in comparison with what foreign nations have done in this direction. We have done more, at least, than the French did at their first attempt, and I think if you consult the records you will see that we have remained longer in the air than any other airship has done. We should have had no difficulty in keeping in the air for another six hours. With the wind freshening we might have gone a very long way. All we wanted, however, was to prove that we are capable of running many miles in the air." It was also stated by Col. Capper that there had been no leakage of gas. Regarding the future of airships Col. Capper said:—"I think that much higher speeds and very much better results are merely a question of money. As time goes on we shall be able to face heavy weather. At present we are in our infancy, and we can only encounter light winds."

Numerous spectators assembled at the Crystal Palace on Oct. 9 in the hope of seeing the airship begin its return journey to Franborough, but owing to the inclemency of the weather there was a further postponement. Small pilot balloons were sent up about half past ten o'clock to find the direction and strenght of the wind. These balloons went away to the north-west, and, though they showed the wind to be favourable for the journey, it was not quite in the right direction for Farnborough. The airship had been turned round to face the wind, and it was seen that the ropes were slack, without any strain on them. Col. Capper arrived on the cycle track about eleven o'clock, and joined Mr. Cody in the car of the Nulli Secundus. The mooring ropes were then taken off their pegs and held by six of the Engineers who had been guarding the airship. It was then apparent that there was not sufficient buoyancy in the gas-holder to lift the car from the ground, the airship remaining upright on its keel. The ropes at the end near the engines were then restastened and the stern was lifted slightly but at the second attempt to cast off the ropes the balloon still bowed no inclination to rise. The ballast was removed and Col. Capper got out; but still the airship remained on the ground. It was then made fast again, and an occasional pull at the ropes, first on one side and then on the other, was noticed, but there was no strain on all of the six ropes at the same moment. At half past eleven o'clock rain began to fall, and Mr. Cody then stated that although the wind was favourable, the rain would certainly cause the postponement of the trip if it continued. The balloon required to be dried, and the atmosphere must be very much heavy less than it was at that moment for an ascent to be possible. Shortly before mid-day the engines were started and were seen to be running in perfect order, but no further attempt to an ascent was made.

Yesterday the Nulli Secundus came to grief—the victim of foul weather. It was pegged down for the night, and she remained peacefully at her moorings until half-past eight yesterday morning when a sudden gale following a few hours' moderate breeze, gave the sapper on guard cause for alarm. The airship strained in an ominous manner, pulling at her ropes as if in a frenzy. Then a squall caught her and breaking away some of her stays she appeared to be doomed. She bumped and pulledand churned about, and had not the sergeant in charge and the sappers under him kept their heads, total destruction would have been her fate. They held like grim death to the loosened ropes, and word having already been sent to the Palace authorities, were in a few minutes joined by some thirty or forty workmen from different parts of the grounds. As soon as possible the valves of the envelope were opened, but with such a gale to contend with it was evident that there must be a more rapid outlet of gas. This was secured by cutting the noose of one end, and as the men still held on the deflation was accomplished without, as far as one could ascertain, injury being done to the balloon itself. In the final collapse, as during the tussle with the lurching gasbag, considerable damage was done to the framework, the aluminium stays, and the rest of the fittings. Many of the rods were snapped, others were twisted and soon became uncoupled. Piled up later on they looked neither more nor less than a heap of scrap. One of the propellers was bent, the boat suffered somewhat, but the engines were little, if any, the worse. The wreckage was very soon cleared, Capt. King, of the Royal Engr., having arrived in the meantime; Col. Capper did not put in an appearance, and when Mr. Cody hurried on to the ground he found everything ready for removal to Farnborough.

THE PREMIER AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, addressing a crowded meeting of Liberals at Edinburgh on Oct. 5, reviewed the legislative and administrative achievements of the past two sessions. What was uppermost in their minds, he said, was not what they had done, but what they had failed to do through causes beyond their control. For Scotsmen the past session had been one of legislative wreck. Months of inquiry and labour had been thrown away and two measures strongly and loudly demanded by their countrymen—the Small Landholders Bill and the Land Values Bill—had been lost. As far as these Bills were concerned, the Conservative Party might still have been in power, and so long as the House of Lords stood where it did the Conservative Party was never out of power. After contending that the Small Landholders Bill offered a real remedy for the evil of rural depopulation, Sir Henry declared that the action of the Lords in declining to proceed with the Bill till they had the English Bill before them was simply a denial of Scotland's right to separate legislation. He justified the tactical policy of the Government in deciding to drop the Bill, and quoted an utterance of Lord Lansdowne's to show that the Conservative Party in both Houses of Parliament were still on the side of the old patriarchal relationship of landlord and tenant. This autocratic system must be discarded with respect to the land, as it had been with regard to the State. The rejection by the Lords of the Land Values Bill he characterised as a piece of arrogance and high-handedness. It was a discouraging fact that within so short a time after the general election that great constitutional verdict should be set aside by those irresponsible gentlemen who called themselves a revising Chamber. That was the dominant political fact of the day—that the House of Commons was made the subordinate Chamber, and its decisions treated as of no account. It was a situation which must be dealt with. After explaining the scope of the resolution carried in the House of Commons in June, Sir Henry stated that the Small Landholders and Land Values Bills would be sent back again to the Lords; but whatever the issue regarding these measures, of course, the grand issue must go to the country. It was quite possible and highly probable, that the Lords would have an opportunity of discussing the Bill giving effect to the Commons' resolution. He trusted the wisdom of the Lords would make it unnecessary, but, if need were, the Government would appeal to the country, and he knew that they would not appeal in vain. The nation would never tolerate that the country should be governed by men who were not of its own choice.

Sir Hugh Shaw Stewart has intimated his intention not to support the candidature of a Unionist for Greenock, and, in the course of a letter to the secretary of the local association, he says:—"The Unionist Association having adopted the recommendation by the Executive Committee of a Chamberlainite Tariff Reformer as prospective candidate, I have no alternative but to resign my vice-presidency, as I wrote to you some time ago saying I should have to do in the event of a Protectionist candidate being selected. As a Unionist Freetrader I regard a policy of protection as being quite as calamitous for this country as Home Rule can ever be, and I greatly regret that a candidate was not brought forward who would, at any rate, not go beyond the guidance of the avowed leader of our party, Mr. Balfour."

The Secretary for War, speaking at a meeting of his constituent at Tranent, East Lothian, on Oct. 8, said the situation with regard to the House of Lords was thoroughly bad. Mr. Haldane associated himself wholly with what the Prime Minister said on the subject at Edinburgh on Saturday last, and said that, while he himself would like to see the House of Lords reformed, its reform would not touch the great proposition, which was that in the end the will of the electors of this country must determine political controversy. The Liberal Party was now thwarted and hampered by the Lords in its attempts to give effect to the demands of the people for social reforms, and it was impossible any longer to submit to their domination.

THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

Decision of Directors.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

The decisive meeting of the Railway Directors Council was held to-day, and their reply was posted to Mr. Richard Bell, M.P., the men's secretary, who is expected to receive it to-morrow. No announcement has been made, but a statement of an apparently semi-official character is issued by the Press Association. From this it is to be gathered that the directors' reply will be unfavourable to the men's demand for recognition of the Union.

The next move is with Mr. Bell, and he will describe his future policy in speeches at Bradford and Mirfield on Sunday. The men are apparently ready to support the Executive in the most extreme steps they are likely to propose. Should the conflict drift on towards a strike the procedure on the side of the Society will be as follows:—

October 26.—Ballot papers reach headquarters.

October 28.—Executive counts the votes.

November 1.—Executive and Provisional Committee decide on further action.

November 3.—Mr. Bell will announce this decision.

November—Notice papers issued to the men.

December.—Notice of quitting work expires.

Before this happens it is to be hoped that a way may be found to bring the two sides together. The Amalgamated Society arranged to-day to send representatives to a conference of all the railwaymen's trade unions to consider the question of federation.

DIRECTORS' REPLY.

The result of the meeting was not announced, but the following statement is issued by the Press Association:—

The various companies and boards of directors, writing in their own name, had already in their individual cases declined to receive Mr. Bell or the societie's officials as accompanying deputations of work-people on the subject of grievances. The attitude on the part of the respective companies left little or no doubt that substantially the same reply would be made to any like request sent to them in their collective capacity.

There is further reason for assuming that the reply, which the Association authorised to-day, is not favourable to the request of Mr. Bell, but no definite information on the the subject is revealed by those present. One of the gentlemen present casually dropped in conversation some hint of the probability that after Mr. Bell has received and considered their reply the Railway Companies' Association may consider it expedient to publish a separate statement setting forth their aspect of the case. This manifesto or statement, if issued, is expected to set out concisely the attitude of the railway companies and the reasons which have actuated them in declining—as it is believed they have declined—to accept the proposal of Mr. Bell.

"I can tell you nothing," said the chairman of a leading railway, as he emerged from the building "save this. We have dealt with Mr. Bell's letter, decided upon our course of action, and a reply will be sent to him to-night. Beyond this I am pledged to secrecy."

MR. BELL WAITING.

Middlesbrough, Oct. 11.

"Until I see the letter from the Railway Association I will say not one word," said Mr. Bell to-night after the close of the Congress of the Amalgamated Society. He hopes to have the letter sent on from his London office by train in time for him to deal with it in his speeches at Bradford and Mirfield on Sunday. He has no knowledge of any steps Mr. Lloyd-George may be taking."

"I think, said Mr. Bell, giving his views on the Congress, that those represented here are certain not to halt till they have won recognition for their Union. Never have I seen such an enormous amount of sympathy and support offered by other trade unions. I hope sincerely that what has appeared in the Press lately, and particularly in the 'Daily Mail,' will induce the Companies to consider whether we shall not mutually gain if they concede the one point the men are now asking."

My inquiries show an overwhelming majority in favour of the most extreme measures the executive care to propose. A strike would be distinctly popular among all ranks. To-day were debated the relations of the Amalgamated Society to the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineemen and Firemen, of which Mr. Fox is secretary. This also raised the matter of the federation of all the railway societies discussed at the conference in Manchester last Saturday. That conference was adjourned to October 19 for the decision of the Amalgamated Society.

A resolution was proposed to appoint six representatives to attend the conference on October 19 and to report the result to the executive, which should have full power to deal with all questions arising from the federation between the Society and the Locomotive Engineemen and Firemen, but should refer other matters to members.

THE FRENCH CRIME SYNDICATE.

Recovery of Stolen Reliquary.

The famous missing reliquary from the church at Ambazac, alleged to have been stolen by the brothers Thomas of Clermont-Ferrand, has been found in London and brought back to Paris. It was discovered at Messrs. Dubois Foreign Deposit and Forwarding Agency in Carlton-street, Regent-street and the circumstances which led to its recovery are remarkable.

Four days ago a bargee on the Seeine beyond the Solferino Bridge, saw a leather portfolio floating on the surface of the water. He pulled it to him with a boat hook, and on opening it discovered that it contained a number of papers, of which he understood nothing. The portfolio was taken to the Prefecture of Police, and there on being examined, it was found to contain papers apparently relating to the Thomas robberies from French churches and museums at Clermont-Ferrand and elsewhere. Amongst the papers were two documents relating to two of the stolen objects, and a receipt from a forwarding agency in Carlton-street, Regent-street, London, for a box or case which had been deposited there by Thomas. Immediately, and without allowing a word of the discovery to transpire, a French police inspector was sent to London, and there, on opening the case at the forwarding agency, he discovered the missing reliquary. He immediately released the case, and brought it back with him to Paris last night.

TWELFTH CENTURY ART.

The reliquary of St. Etienne de Muret, which was preserved as a precious relic at the Church of Ambazac, is of Twelfth Century workmanship, and is in precious metal and old enamel. It weighs 60 kilogrammes, and is valued at £4,000. The shrine was once before the object of the attentions of adroit thieves, who divested it of the precious stones that formerly adorned it; and since that occurrence it had only been exhibited to the veneration of the faithful on exceptional occasions. Ordinarily, it remained locked in a coffer placed behind the high altar, the key of which was kept by the Abbe.

The discovery of the robbery was made on Sept. 12, when a photographer came to ask the vicar's leave to photograph the relic. And then it was remembered that on the same morning, and only a few minutes before the arrival of the photographer, four persons, elegantly dressed and travelling by automobile, had visited the church, and been greatly interested in what they saw there.

THOMAS'S STORY.

The story told by Antony Thomas to the magistrate after his arrest was as follows:—

"For some time past a Parisian antiquary had expressed his desire to possess the reliquary of Ambazac. But other antiquaries—his competitors—asked me to get it on behalf of a London dealer, who could place it in America. The commission they offered me was much better than that of the first dealer, and I consented to work for them."

He related how an automobile was arranged to take him and Faure from Clermont to Ambazac. He did not know the man who drove them nor the lady accompanying him. "Two days later," he added, "an employe of the Paris antiquary came to fetch us, and we left together for London, where the work of art was handed to its purchaser, a rich antiquarian, the payment being, as agreed, a cheque for £2,000. I received £320 as my part of the commission."

The judicial authorities at Clermont-Ferrand have ceased to have anything further to do with the Thomas case, and the prisoners are about to be transferred to Limoges, where the case will be dealt with henceforward.

Antony Thomas, François Thomas, their mother, and Faure will leave Clermont this morning.

Antony in a conversation with the chief magistrate yesterday denied having had anything to do with the church robbery at Lagueune, of which he is also accused.

FUNERAL OF LORD BRAMPTON.

London, October 11.

If any testimony were needed of the esteem in which the late Lord Brampton was held it was to be found in the crowded State of Westminister Cathedral this morning, when a Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased peer was sung. The vast building was filled to its utmost limits, and even the supply of tapers which are lighted by the devout at certain periods of the Mass was sufficient to meet the demand.

The body of Lord Brampton, enclosed in a leaden shell and an outer coffin of polished oak, with brass mountings, and lain all night in the beautiful side chapel of SS. Gregory and Augustine, which had been endowed by him, and it was brought on to a catafalque in front of the High Altar before the commencement of the Mass. Surmounting the coffin was a pall of purple velvet, with gold trimmings, while at the four corners were standards of lighted tapers.

The coffin lid bore the following inscription:—

Of your Charity pray for the Soul
of
Henry Hawkins,
Lord Brampton
(Privy Councillor).
Born September 14, 1817.
Died at his residence,
5, Tilney-street, Park-lane, W.,
October 6, 1907.
Requiescat in Pace.

In the nearer seats were relatives, judges, distinguished counsel from the criminal courts, soldiers, members of Parliament, Scotland Yard men, police, the public crowding the rest of the Cathedral.

Outside there was a motley gathering, and some of the men who leaned upon the railing were of the class who had met Mr. Justice Hawkins under far different circumstances.

The white and scarlet and black gold of the robes moving in the dim precincts of the magnificent altar, the gleaming candles, the hundreds of tapers burned by the mourners, and the massive cross suspended above the draped coffin, made a picture of stately sadness.

The pall was the same that was used at Cardinal Manning's funeral. Near it were the wreaths and flowers sent by the dead judges legal and other friends.

To the swilling music of the requiem many of the congregation were in tears. It was touching farewell one of the most famous of England's justices.

Archbishop Bourne was in the throne during the Mass, and the Bishop of Arandela, provost of the cathedral, was the celebrant.

The interment was at Kensal Green, where the prayers were recited by Bishop Johnson.

HIGH FINANCE SCANDAL.

Charges Against Wall Street.

New York, October 11.

With regard to the street railway scandal, the opinion is growing that a criminal prosecution is inevitable. The District Attorney, who has been very dilatory in this matter, privately gives assurances that he will act at the proper time. Lawyers connected with the protective committee formed by the street railway security holders since the appointment of receivers, point out numerous elements in the testimony, which constitute penal offences. The commission, which is to hold the examination, has refused to put President Vreeland, of the company, on the stand because he would thereby gain immunity from criminal prosecution.

The greatest interest, however, converges on the testimony involving inside parties conspicuous in American high finance, notably Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, whose position is very remarkable, because he now owns the great Equitable Life Insurance Company, the stock of which he bought from Mr. Hyde after the insurance scandals in 1903.

Mr. Ryan is involved by name in this week's evidence in some apparently crooked work, and the reply of two of his colleagues, defending their own action, points to very dark exploits in 1906 when Mr. Ryan and other Wall-street railway magnates illegally borrowed two million dollars (£400,000) in the name of one of Mr. Ryan's clerks from the trust company controlled by them. The matter was a public scandal at the time, and Mr. Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, intervened to stop it.

The Trust Company would have gone bankrupt but for the action of another banking institution, of which Mr. Ryan is the president, which took over the entire company. Mr. Roosevelt's attitude at that time has excited great interest in the fact that one of the receivers for the plundered street railway, appointed at the request of Mr. Ryan's personal lawyer, is Mr. Roosevelt's brother-in-law.

The Public Service commission has adjourned its inquiries until Tuesday, when it is expected still more seriously incriminating evidence will be submitted. A report is circulated that if the present District-Attorney does not act the Commission will ask Governor Hughes to appoint a special prosecuting officer over his head.

BISHOP AND THE STOCKINGS.

London, October 11.

This week's "Record" contains an interesting article by the Rev. Dyson Hague, a Canadian clergyman, on the recent visit of the Bishop of London to the Dominion. Mr. Hague says it is probable that no visitor to Canada from the old country was ever so talked about or written about.

Nearly every paper had articles about him, and wherever he went he was greeted with crowds and cheering.

"What a splendid agent for a political campaign he would make!" exclaimed his Canadian admirer. One poor woman, who had known the Bishop in London, called upon him with a shilling for the East London Fund for the Poor, and "left with him a pair of ungainly looking woollen stockings that he had knitted with her own hands, which the Bishop of London took, and is going to carry back with him to his place in London."

BRIDE'S TRAGIC DEATH.

Prussic Acid Mystery.

London, Oct. 11.

Mrs. Collingridge, wife of Dr. William Collingridge, was found dead in her bedroom at Morland, eight miles from Penrith, to-day.

Dr. Collingridge is the son of the medical officer for the City of London, and has been in practice in Westmoreland less than a year. Ten weeks ago he married Sybil Florence, daughter of Professor Klein, of Twickenham, bacteriologist to the Local Government Board. Immediately after returning from his honeymoon Dr. Collingridge was attacked by scarlet fever, and had to be sent to the fever hospital at Armside, whence he is to be discharged to-morrow.

A fortnight ago his mother, who went from London to be near her son, died suddenly at Morland.

These events appeared to prey on the mind of Mrs. Collingridge who only returned home to the Poplars Morland on Saturday after spending some time at her father's house at East Twickenham. On Thursday night she appeared more cheerful than for several weeks past.

This morning she did not make her appearance but as she had frequently remained upstairs till eleven o'clock this caused no uneasiness. At noon however her door was forced and Mrs. Collingridge was found lying dead in bed with a large bottle of prussic acid beside her. She had access to the surgery but it is not known if the bottle was obtained there or in Penrith.

Mrs. Collingridge was thirty years of age. The death of the elder Mrs. Collingridge was due to an apoplectic seizure.

NEW SHAKESPEARE CYPHER.

Another Author for the Plays.

Once again the author of Hamlet is to be dragged out and publicly exposed as an impostor.

This time it is Mr. J. C. Nicol, a Willesden schoolmaster who is to perform the duty.

Mr. Nicol rejects the theory that Francis Bacon was the author of the Shakespeare plays.

After two years pondering over photographic facsimiles of the first folio Mr. Nicol discovered that Shakespeare was "a plebeian with a plebeian mind incapable of such work." It is true that Ben Jonson Shakespeare's contemporary thought Shakespeare the first of all dramatists and asserted that all Europe owed him homage, but Jonson himself was just such another plebeian and one who had never done any serious pondering over the First Folio.

The real author of the plays, says Mr. Nicol, was Henry Wriothesley, third Earl of Southampton, already known as a patron of the unworthy William, who dedicated poems to him.

Mr. Nicol finds that he plays fit the Earl's life in a manner which cannot be mere coincidence. There is "Romeo and Juliet," for example, with its quarrels of Montagues and Capulets. Astonishing to relate, the Earl's mother, Mary Browne, was daughter of a Viscount Montague, and his first wife descended from Capel, Lord Mayor of London.

It is known that Lord Southampton was much attached to the Earl of Essex. This explains the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," and Mr. Nicol asserts that he could multiply such incidents over and over again. We believe it quite possible.

But Mr. Nicol says also that he has found the missing manuscript of the plays. They are hidden on the seashore of the Earl's Hampshire estates, and with the help of the 12th proposition of Euclid they could be located from a certain church steeple.

Another part of the cypher discloses the fact that the "Romeo and Juliet" was buried for a time in a tomb at Dulwich, and all but discovered when King James, moved by some Jacobean ancestor of Mr. Algernon Ashton, had the gates of the tomb removed.

In any case Mr. Nicol's discoveries, following those of Dr. Donnelly and Mrs. Gallup, show that the custom of writing plays under the name of William Shakespeare was a widespread habit of the great Elizabethans.

WHEAT RISING.

50 Per Cent. Up in a Year.

To-day there was a further advance in the price of British wheat, which has risen between 9d. and 1s. per quarter in the present week, the actual figure quoted for whites delivered to-day reaching 38s. 6d. to 41s. according to sample. Northern Manitoba, No. 1, a very fine quality Canadian wheat, touched 40s. 6d. per quarter The price of wheat has thus risen by more than 50 per cent. In the past year, and by all appearances the rise is not yet over. The following figures show the course of Northern Manitoba in the immediate past:—

October 11	40s. 6d.
September 11	37s. 6d.
August 11	35s. 0d.
July 11	36s. 6d.
June 11	35s. 0d.
May 11	33s. 3d.
January 11	31s. 0d.
October 11, 1906	30s. 3d.
October 11, 1905	31s. 9d.

A figure of over 40s. for British wheat has not been maintained long in any year since 1884, though in 1898, during the Leiter corner, for a very short time wheat went above 30s.

The London Flour Millers' Association to-day raised the price of town households flour to 33s. 6d., an advance of 6d. An advance in the price of the quartern loaf is anticipated in the near future. The price of wheat in the United States and Canada continues to advance, as it is now certain that there will be a shortage in the harvest.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

Vienna, October 11.

Conflicting reports are circulated regarding the illness of the Emperor, who shows great impatience at being obliged to alter his customary mode of life, and refuses to remain in bed later than his regular four o'clock in the morning. Only on the doctor's orders has he consented to forego his usual walk in Schoenbruun Park.

To-day he gave an audience to Count Paar and was visited by Arch.luke Francis Ferdinand at mid-day. He was examined by his doctor at five o'clock in the afternoon. The bronchitis is running its normal course, and should no complications, such as inflamation of the lungs, set in, a cure may be expected in some weeks. The Emperor insists on reading the reports in the newspapers, and answers inquiries by telephone twice daily.

According to the latest news, the condition of the Emperor is unchanged. The cough and slight fever persist, and the patient is somewhat depressed, as is natural in the case of influenza, which a bacteriological analysis shows is the real cause of the illness. The Emperor is a somewhat troublesome patient, as he has practically never been ill except for slight lumbago since he was wounded by a would-be assassin when a young man.

ENJOYS STEALING.

Wealthy Lady's Cunning Thefts.

New York, Oct. 11.

"I am naturally bad. I steal because I enjoy to think of it." These are sentences from an amazing confession made to the Chicago police by Mrs. Romeike, wife of a millionaire trunk manufacturer of Milwaukee.

To-day there comes the written report of a statement made in prison by Mrs. Romeike, who is only 23, and very pretty. Despite her wealth, automobiles, splendid dresses, and costly jewels, this millionaire's wife is charged with robbing the homes of poor people in Chicago, which she entered in the guise of a maid or nurse.

"Steal, steal, steal!" says the unfortunate woman, "was always ringing in my ears, and when I stole I got the same brutal satisfaction as a drunken man gets from liquor and an opium smoker from his narcotic."

Her husband indulged her every whim, but she left him. She still had money, but preferred to steal, which she did right and left and from everybody, sometimes employing Machiavellian cunning.

The young husband still stands by her side in her affliction. He says she is mad, and asks for a dismissal of the charge on that ground.

LUSITANIA'S TRIUMPH.

Germany Admits Defeat.

Berlin, October 11.

The Lusitania's triumph is greeted here with bare mention and a conspicuous lack of comment. Marine engineering authorities declare that the Cunard turbine liner's performance of 617 miles in one day definitely establishes the triumph of the turbine over the reciprocating engine.

Under the head line, "Germany Retains the Blue Riband," the "Berliner Tageblatt" makes a tragi-comic effort to prove that the Deutschland's record is still the best because her time is reckoned from embarkation to disembarkation. Upon this basis the "Tageblatt" asserts that the Deutschland has beaten the Lusitania by ten hours.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says that the Deutsch land and the Kaiser Wilhelm II. maintained an average of 23-36 knots for the combined outward and homeward passages. "Let us wait and see if the over-worked Cunarder can equal that record."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE FIGURE.

The figure is just now about as great a mania as the "Limerick," writes an occasional correspondent. The "cure" resorts are thronged, whether home or foreign, and in France and Germany the three weeks' walks, and nasty waters, and early risings, and simple fare, or, if anything, more religiously observed than in England. But the motives must be very mixed that bring together the early morning crowd at the Pump Room; for although there are lots of ruddy-nosed, corpulent men there, to redeem their faces and their figures, there are also tired-looking "mondaines," working to win the pink-and-white complexion that the prize for the cure. And there are young girls there, and youths, and even children. A boy that could not have been more than twelve was imploring his mother to let him off with a 6oz. glass at the Pump Room at Harrogate the other day;

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

A REVOLUTIONARY OLD LADY.

A Bank of England shareholder had been pleading with the Governor to reduce the Bank dividend, so that "the Rest," as of old time the reserve is called, may be enhanced against the evil time to come, when railwaymen strike and Socialism makes the Bank so big a pawnshop that its walls will need to be raised to accommodate all the wares. This reads like reports of the old days, when the Bank was a young institution of not well-assured existence. It is difficult to realise to-day, when the Bank is more stable than parties or Governments, how precarious its hold once was while it was performing a service of immense national value. The old Tories denounced it is a republican institution; the Whigs sworl that it would bring the nation to ruin and lay it bound at the feet of despotism. It would place the whole wealth of the nation at the disposal of the Bank, which Bank would be in the hands of the Sovereign. Gardually sides sorted themselves out. Whig opposition died down; that of the Jacobite Tories increased so long as the mock Stuart Court existed under the ægis of the King of France. Macaulay has probably not overstated it in saying that during many years "the weight of the Bank, which was constantly in the scale of the Whigs, almost counterbalanced the weight of the Church, which was constantly in the scale of the Tories." Had the Bank gone over to the other side, its would have been all up with our present dynasty. As it was, the Jacobites almost triumphed.

THREADNEEDLE-STREET STRATEGY.

We should all be very horrified if the Bank had now to descend to trickery to save itself; but we have to thank a strategy for its salvation during the terror of the "45." Swearing he would never consent to levy forced contributions, the young Pretender did consent to levy forced contribution—at Glasgow, Manchester, Derby, and elsewhere. Ill news travelled fast even then, and word came to London that Charles Edward would require the bank bocks of all possessed of deposits in the Bank of England. A run was instantly started. There was no time to lose if accounts were to be closed, for the Pretender was only six score miles away. The Directors were called upon to pay out more money than could possibly be found at such short notice. But they were not beaten. They armed their clerks with notes, and had them to present these at the counter. The notes were cashed in sixpences, which, of course, took much time to count out. As soon as they received their money the clerks dashed out at one door and re-entered by another, deposited their sixpences, took more notes, and fought their way back to the counters to have these cashed. In this way there was a constant stream of money over the counters, and the confidence of depositors was gradually restored. The run was stopped, and the situation saved.

WORM V. FLEET.

The description of the ravages wrought by the teredos or woodworms in the lumber-yard of Puget Sound bring out the curious fact that, although the beast has honeycombed the logs, he has not crossed his fellows' channels. That is his polite little way, and different from that of the pholas which gouges along in any direction. The teredo, the pholas, and the gribble worm are terrible fellows to the ship-owner and the harbour-master. They eat anything wooden unless it be protected with iron. What the first-named can do he showed in the case of a plank which fell overboard from H.M.S. Etna when she was surveying off the coast of Africa. It lay in the water only a hundred days, but in that time it was bored by "Teredo navalis", a hole being made ten inches long and a quarter of an inch in diameter. What one can do with a plank a host of them can do with a fleet. Those vessels which the Russians sunk before Sebastopol to save them from the French and English were practically eaten up by teredos before the end of the war enabled divers to go down to salve them.

HIS PENANCE.

The story of the Irishman who, taking to the woods some days ago, was not discovered until he had lost speech and reason, recalls a tragedy nearer London. A country market gardener in comfortable circumstances was supposed to have had a mysterious interview with a priest, and to have been ordered to perform a penance for an offence unknown to his family. He disappeared from his home, and was not seen again for days. Finally, after the efforts of his family had failed, a keeper's dog discovered him in a wood, and by its baying brought friends to the spot. The man, like the Irishman, had subsisted on nuts and berries for the term of his penance. He was too weak to resist the efforts put forth to induce him to return home. But, by so returning, he considered that he had committed a cardinal offence, and the moment his wife's back was turned he put an end to all things by cutting his throat.

MONEYED MISERY.

The wild Irishman who thus strayed had not wealth at home like that of which an ancient dame of his land has just died possessed. She, as mysterious as he, has died in abject misery, surrounded literally by poteful of money—hundredweights of it, they say. The miser presents an interesting study to the psychologist, and the opportunity for such study is not uncommon nowadays. Many extraordinary cases have come to light during the past year or two. One can understand a weakminded, suspicious person's going mad in the attempt to guard his or her possessions from all sorts and conditions of men, but it is hard to imagine the state of mind of a couple of men living the same sort of life in the same miserable house. Two such men were found out at Bexley Health last spring. They were worth ten thousand pounds, their house was stored with money and securities; yet for thirty and odd years they had lived by themselves in frugal squalor, watching their treasure and their secret. If either could have trusted the other, presumably they would have lived apart, for when they took their weekly excursion abroad they walked on opposite sides of the road. When the house was at last entered one of the two was dead and the other dying, with nothing in the house but money and the accumulated disorder of thirty years of uncleanliness.

PAPER WAR-LORDS.

A diplomatic contradiction was given to Mr. Stead's statement that a statesman of mark upon the Continent had expressed a desire to hang half-a dozen editors. If, however, we could look into their hearts, we should probably find at the present moment that statesmen would like to hang several times half-a-dozen editors, beginning and ending with America. Japan, with war-wounds still unhealed, neither wishes for nor means to have war; America, with her capital so locked up in commercial enterprises that she cannot even build the new railways which she needs, cannot afford war. Yet a section of the Press of the United States now deliberately informs its millions of readers that war has been decided upon, that the American "armada"—a term which, with or without the familiar adjective, is rather out of fashion with successful maritime Powers—has been ordered to the Pacific for the war which must inevitably come, and come at once. With supreme audacity the responsibility for the threatened war is fathered upon President Roosevelt, the Peacemaker. If offending editors were to be hanged, the President would probably be ready with an executioner.

SWINGING ON THE EAGLE'S TAIL.

The Admiral Coghlan who is assuring his fellow Americans that Japan and America are determined to submit their differences to the arbitrament of war is one of the gentlemen whose delight it is to make the eagle scream. He was captain of the Raleigh at Manila, and when his admirers banqueted him after the fight he told the story of his glories and of the American Navy in language which would have rejoiced the heart of a Bill Adams. His flamboyant oration was considered notable enough for inclusion in a series of volumes in which is enshrined the cream of "Modern Eloquence." The speech is among the most painfully modern in the collection. It included as an addendum the recital of a poem ridiculing the German Emperor, in which the latter is made to soliloquise in the "Myself und Gott" strain. That, however, was not a more blazing indiscretion than part of the speech itself formed. Things are said and done in the excitement of impeding battle which should not after much be repeated. Admiral Coghlan does not exemplify this; he told an incident of Manila Bay which probably Admiral Deway would have been glad to see forgotten.

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12 Finger ,,	... ...	... ,, ,,	11 0
12 Beer Tumblers	... ...	... ,, ,,	5 8
12 Soda ,,	... ...	... ,, ,,	9 0
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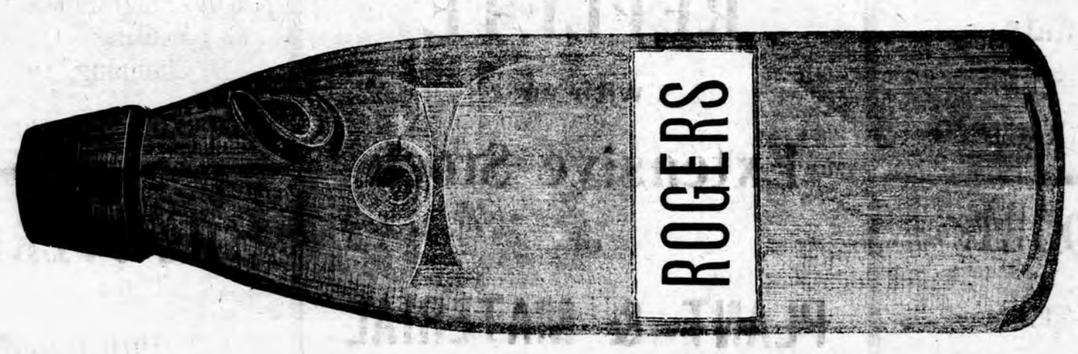

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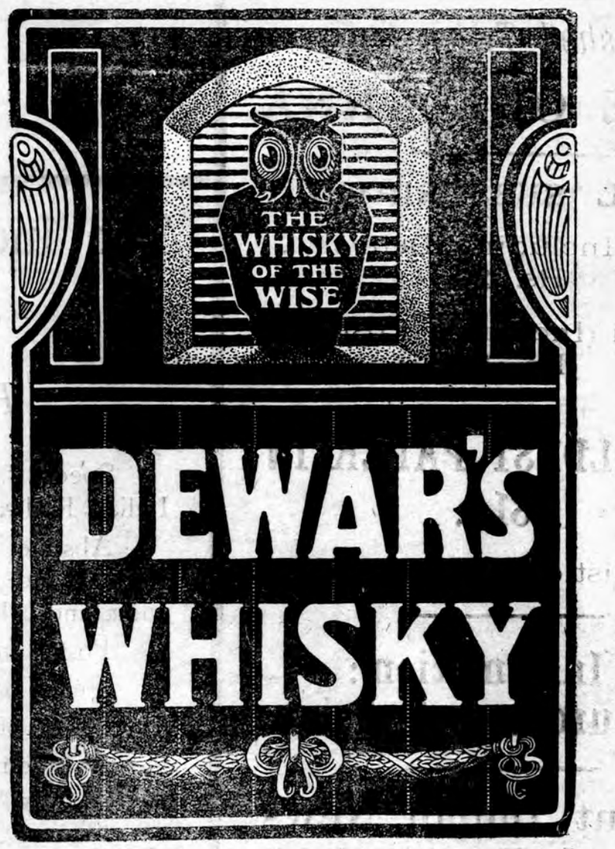

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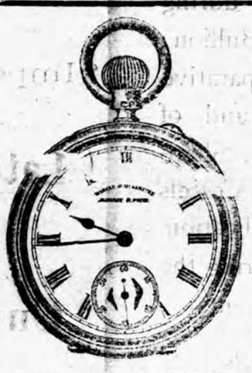

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